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SENTENCED PRISONERS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES:

A NATIONAL SURVEY

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VIOLENT YOUTH CRIME

The late 1970's were witness to the burgeoning public fear of violent crime, and the widespread belief that most violent crimes were committed by juvenile offenders. A 1977 report by the Vera Institute of Criminal Justice indicates that violent crime by juveniles tripled between 1960 and 1975.[1] *Corrections Magazine* reports that more than two million youth were arrested by police in 1975[2]. Such reports, and many recent books, magazine articles and congressional hearings, have dramatized the apparent epidemic of youth crime in the United States.

The early part of the decade saw the emergence of a new national focus for youth corrections. The emphasis on creating alternatives to institutions for most juvenile offenders was exemplified most vividly by the closing of all Massachusetts training schools by 1972, and received its most forceful and lasting expression in the *Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act 1974*, commonly known as the *Bayh Act*. The Bayh Act created the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and made the receipt of federal funds for juvenile justice activities conditional upon the removal of status offenders from state and private institutions.

Since that time, however, there has been a public backlash to perceived rising crime rates. Many states have introduced legislation calling for stiffer and more certain penalties for criminal offenders, and for law enforcement and correctional "crackdowns" on violent younger of-

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[1]Vera Institute of Justice. *Felony Arrests: Their Prosecution and Disposition in New York City's Courts.* New York: Vera, 1977

[2]Corrections Magazine, September, 1978, pp. 4-11

fenders. New York's recent (1978) Designated Offender Act, for example, permits children 13 and over to be tried as adults for serious violent crimes. Florida's new juvenile code allows the District Attorney great discretion in waiving juveniles to trial in adult court. National public sentiment is such that the "Scared Straight" program, which purports to use brutal prison conditions to combat violent youth crime, has received wide public acclaim, despite the fact that most correctional opinion questions both its assumptions and its effectiveness. Even Massachusetts, the state which has become synonymous with deinstitutionalization in juvenile corrections, is currently considering tripling the number of its secure beds for its delinquent population.

Despite the public perception of increasing youth crime, the population of juvenile correctional facilities across the country has been decreasing steadily over the last ten years. According to a recent survey [3], the number of youth under 18 in the California Youth Authority dropped from 3,577 in 1965 to 1,389 in 1978. Other states undergoing similar reductions included Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

What Happens to Violent Young Offenders?

If there has been an increase in violent juvenile crime over the last ten years, and a concomittant decrease in the population of juvenile institutions, a perplexing question arises: What happens to violent younger offenders in the criminal justice system?

One explanation for this seeming contradiction between the perceived increase in violent juvenile crime and the decrease in juvenile correctional populations negates the assumption that violent juvenile crime is increasing, and asserts that there is little in the way of consistent data to substantiate any increase. Some authors suggest that the seemingly precipitous rise in violent youth crime stems more from the recent interest of the mass media, more than it reflects any

[3] *Corrections Magazine*, op cit.

real increases. For example, Doleschal and Newton (1978) state that:

> "Of 338,849 arrests made nationally for serious violent crime in 1976, only 20,813 (6.1%) were juveniles under 15, and only 74,712 (22%) were juveniles under 18.
>
> Furthermore, the more serious the crime, the less frequent the involvement of juveniles." [4]

These authors also found that there were fewer juveniles arrested for violent crime in 1976 than in 1975, and that this decline continued into 1977. Miller's (1979) examination of available data concludes that juvenile violence in New York City declined steadily from 1975-1979. These authors conclude that public perceptions of increasing crime may result more from media portrayals of the problem than they reflect real increases in violent crime.

Similarly, Strasberg's study of violent delinquents,[5] also points to the fact that there has been an increase in juvenile arrests of 141% since 1960, and a 293% increase in violent juvenile crimes. However, this research also indicates that juvenile arrests for violent crimes in 1975 represented only 10% of the total number of arrests for violent crimes, and only 4% of the total number of juvenile arrests. In this light, the public perception of an increase in juvenile crime can be seen as accurate, but only

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[4] Doleschal, E. and Newton, A: "The Violent Juvenile" in Criminal Justice Abstracts, December 1978, p.539 Statistics referenced to United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the U.S., 1976, Washington D.C., Government Printing Office, 1977, p.181.

[5] Strasberg, Paul A., Violent Delinquents: A Report to the Ford Foundation for the VERA Institute of Justice, New York, Simon and Schuster, 1978.

as part of a general increase in the number of violent crimes committed by adults.

A contrasting explanation to perceptions of increasing violent youth crime coupled with diminishing populations in juvenile justice systems across the country is based on the notion that a widespread use of diversion has changed the composition of juvenile correctional populations. The effect of the Bayh Act and the national effort to remove status offenders from institutions that has accompanied it, may have resulted in a national juvenile correctional population that is generally older, and has more serious offenders with longer and more serious offense histories than did the population of 5 years ago. It has also been argued that the existing data on the population of juvenile corrections systems significantly underrepresents the actual population of those systems, because the data often does not take into account the private institutions and secure facilities with whom states may contract for delinquency services. Thus, the population of juvenile corrections systems may not have decreased with regard to serious offenders, or it may not really have been diminished to the extent that is currently believed.

Neither of these arguments is satisfactory. While there is contradictory evidence regarding the actual extent of the increase in the incidence of violent youth crime, the strong public fear of and outcry over violent youth crime is unmistakeable. It has long been an

accepted axiom that public pressures affect the operation of criminal justice systems, and it is logical to assume that the current concern with violent youth crime has affected the willingness of juvenile court judges to commit younger offenders to prison, or to transfer juveniles to adult court for trial. Florida, Nebraska, New York and Illinois have passed laws aimed at facilitating the trial of juvenile offenders in adult court. With the closing of large juvenile facilities, juvenile court judges increasingly feel that there are no longer options available for serious offenders within juvenile corrections, and many are saying that they have seen an increase in the use of waiver as a result.

Moreover, in the eyes of many, the continuing deinstitutionalization of juvenile corrections has resulted in the removal of the threat of "lock-up" that had existed in institution-based juvenile corrections. The threat of "reform school", "the end of the line", and "the hole", no longer looms as large as it once did. Although there is no evidence to support this belief, many correctional professionals consider the threat of restriction to be essential in order to control and/or facilitate behavior change in hostile aggressive youth. In the absence of the facilities that constituted this threat in the past, it has long been suspected that judges would make use of waiver or transfer--turning troublesome youth over to the adult court for processing and the adult correctional system for disposition. Indeed, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports indicate that 18,800 youth were bound over for trial in adult court in 1973. In 1977, the number of youth transferred rose to 69,400. While there was an increase in the number of reporting jurisdictions during this period, the number of transfers increased dramatically.

Given the public outcry surrounding violent juvenile crime, the perceived lack of options for handling violent youth in juvenile corrections systems, and evidence of the increasing use of waiver to adult court, it seems logical to expect to see an increase in the number of younger serious offenders in adult correctional institutions. Until now there has been no comprehensive study of the number of inmates under 18 in adult correctional facilities. This study seeks to answer the questions:

- How many younger offenders are incarcerated in adult prisons, jails and detention facilities across the country?
- What states have large concentrations of youth under 18 in prison?
- Are these offenders the violent offenders responsible for the increase in violent juvenile crime and the public fear of crime?

Young Offenders in Institutions

While there has been no systematic attempt to compile data about youth sentenced to prisons and jails, a number of different sources provide some data which help to shed light on the questions raised above. The 1970 *Jail Census*,[6] for example, found that as of March 15,1970, there were 7,800 youth in the 4,037 facilities surveyed. Of these 5,158 or 66.1% were on detention or some other holding status. Another 2,642, or 33.9% had been sentenced to these facilities. Of these, 424 (16%) had been convicted and were awaiting

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6 National Jail Census 1970, U.S. Dept. of Justice, LEAA, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C., February,1971.

further legal action. An additional 1,365 or 51.7% were serving sentences of one year or less, and 853 (32.3%) were serving sentences of more than one year. All but 7 of the total number of youth were in facilities in cities with populations of more than 25,000. The data was skewed somewhat by the fact that of its 7,800 total, 3,943 or 50.5% juveniles were confined in the New York City Reformatory and the New York City Adolescent Remand Shelter. These inmates ranged in age from 16-21, thus yielding a perhaps significant percentage of over-age youth. All these youth were considered adults under New York State Law.[7] This report also noted a significant difference in the number of detained juveniles (661) and the number of adults detained (50.9%).

The 1973 Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities[8] is the only source of information regarding youth under 18 in adult prisons nationally. With the total population of the nation's prisons at 178,835 as of the census date, youth under 18 numbered 1,970, or 1.1% of the national total. States with large youthful prison populations included North Carolina (453 inmates or 4.5% of the total prison population) New York (258, or 2.1%), South Carolina (148, or 4.4%) Alabama (143, or 3.7%) Pennsylvania (136, or 2.2%) Maryland (105, or 2%) Georgia (90, or 1.1%) and Virginia (80, or 1.6%). The report provides state, regional and aggregate totals, and did not seek to establish offense data for inmates under 18. It is used for comparative purposes later in this study.

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7 National Jail Census 1970, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Op cit.

8 "Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities 1973," National Prisoner Statistics, Special Report, U.S. Dept. of Justice, LEAA, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, December 1976.

The Children's Defense Fund conducted an on-site study of the juvenile populations of 449 jails in 126 counties and 9 cities in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, and found 350 children in the jails studied. This study, *Children in Adult Jails*[9] found that 38.1% of the facilities surveyed detained children as a matter of policy, while 14.7 did so "occasionally". More interesting was the finding that only 11.7% of the children in the jails surveyed had been charged with a "serious" crime. 88.3% were charged with property or minor offenses. 17.9% of the youth in jails were status offenders, and 4.3% had committed no offense whatever. These findings are relevant because they represent a first step toward a broad picture of offense data for youth confined in adult correctional institutions.

The most recent data on youth in adult correctional institutions comes from an adjunct to a Corrections Magazine telephone survey of juveniles under 18 in Secure and Semi-Secure (Juvenile) facilities, published in September, 1978. The study examined six selected adult correctional systems for a one-day picture of the under 18 population, and found that Alabama had 134 juveniles in its adult correctional system as of the survey date, Florida-190, Missouri-318, and North Carolina-680, while Alabama's 57 represented admissions, and New York's 2,111 included 18 year olds.

This review of the literature, while by no means complete, points up how little is actually known about inmates under 18 in adult correctional facilities in the United States. There is no available breakdown of the kinds of offenses committed by imprisoned youth. Similarly, no data exists pertaining to the basic demographic data such as age, race and sex of the youthful prison population.

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[9] Children in Adult Jails, Children's Defense Fund of the Washington Research Project, Inc., Washington, D.C., December, 1976.

Objectives

The current study fills in some of the gaps in the existing data. This Survey of Youth Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities is a two-part study. The first section is a comprehensive survey of youth in adult PRISONS in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. This survey presents a comprehensive one-day accounting of the number of the inmates under 18 in adult prison systems nationally, and presents data on:

- The number of youthful inmates sentenced to adult correctional institutions in the United States by state and region;
- Comprehensive data pertaining to the age, sex and most serious sentencing offense of all youthful inmates in prison.
- Rates of imprisonment by 100,000 of the population at risk by region and state.

The second section represented data taken from a random sampling involving 525 responding jails. Data presented in this section are projections based on data collected from the sample jails, and include:

- Projections of the total numbers of sentenced youth under 18 in adult prisons. (*These do not include youth on detention or holding status*)
- Projections of the most serious sentencing offense category for youth under 18 in adult jails and detention facilities.

Methodology/Prisons

Data was obtained through the use of a questionnaire, attached herein as Appendix I. Telephone contacts were used to establish the location of the desired information within the adult correctional system and to establish accountability for compiling the data requested. After questionnaires were sent out, additional correspondence and telephone contacts were made when necessary in order to expedite data gathering. Telephone cross-checks were made with adult correctional personnel and individual institutions of selected states.

Respondents were asked to provide data constituting a one-day picture of the population of *sentenced prisoners under 18 in adult corrections systems. January 1, 1979* was selected as the survey date. "Sentenced prisoners" included all prisoners 17 years old and under who were incarcerated in adult correctional facilities. Excluded from the study were prisoners or parole violators who were being detained, or who were incarcerated in state correctional facilities on a holding status. "Adult Correctional Facilities" included all facilities for the incarceration of sentenced offenders which are under the jurisdiction of the state's adult corrections system. Facilities primarily for delinquents or those operated by the juvenile corrections department were excluded, as were county jails and detention facilities.

Correctional officials were requested to provide information pertaining to the age of inmates as of the date of tabulation, and for the *most serious of the offenses leading to incarceration.* In cases where more than one offense was committed, respondents were asked to provide only the more serious charge. The data therefore reflects only one offense per sentenced inmate and does not reflect multiple offenses or offense history.

Offenses were categorized according to standard descriptions and were broken into three categories: *Crimes Against People, Crimes Involving Property, and Crimes Against the Public Order.* Definitions were formulated and definitional questions arising during the conduct of

the study were decided with reference to the book entitled, Law of Crimes, by Clark and Marshall (1958).[10]

In addition to information pertaining to the age, sex, and most serious offense for the target population, respondents were asked to provide the total population figures for the adult correctional system. Respondents were further asked to provide information regarding the number of their 17 and under population that had been transferred from juvenile to adult court jurisdiction prior to incarceration. This latter data could not be provided by 19 of the 52 jurisdictions in the study.

Population data used to compute rates of youth in prison per 100,000 of the population-at-risk derive from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, (1976) Series P-25, No. 646.* Data used to compute these are population statistics for 14-17 year olds.

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[10] Clark and Marshall, A Treatise on the Law of Crimes, "Some Classes of Punishable Behavior", 1952, p.489-934, Callaghan and Company, Chicago.

PRISONS

If there has been a sharp increase in serious juvenile crime in recent years, it might be assumed that evidence of the trickle-down effects of such an increase could be found in an increase in the proportion of younger inmates in adult prisons. The Survey of Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 in Adult Prisons found no such evidence as of January 1, 1979. In contrast, the research yielded evidence that *the proportion of younger inmates in the total prison population has decreased slightly since 1973*, when the last data was available. Of the 273,389 inmates in adult prison as of the survey date, the study found 2,697 inmates aged 17 or younger. Inmates under 18 thus amounted to only .98% of the total prison population. As Table 1 indicates, as of March 1973, there were 178,835 inmates in the nations prisons. Of these, 1,970, or 1.1% were under 18 years of age. The 1973 is .12% greater than the current proportion of youth in the national prison population, and does not represent a significant difference.

Table 1. Change in Proportion of Youth in Prison Population 1973 - 1979.

	1973*	1979	Change	Percent Change
Total Prison Population**	178,835	273,389	94,554	+52.87
Population Under 18	1,970	2,697	723	+36.70
Percent Under 18	1.1	.98	.12	

*Source: *Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities* 1973. National Prisoners Statistics Special Report, No. SD-NDS-SR-3 December 1976, U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

**Note: Population data does not include U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Total 1979 prison population including U.S. Bureau statistics is 298,065. and the total under 18 population 2,697.

Between 1973 and 1979, the total population of U.S. prisons rose by 94,554, an overall increase of 52.87%. While the number of inmates under 18 rose by 723, this represents an increase of only 36.7% The rate of increase in the total national prison population is significantly greater than the proportional increase in the population of inmates under 18. This contrasts sharply with what might be expected if one assumes a disproportionate increase in violent youth crime, or a substantial increase in the use of waiver.

There were pronounced regional differences in the data. Southern states accounted for 1,469 inmates under 18, or 54.5% of the national total. Northeastern states had substantially fewer inmates (667), 24.8% of the total. There were 465 young inmates in adult prisons in the North Central states, constituting 17.2% of the total. Western states housed only 90, or 3.3% of the total.

As can be seen in Table 2, regional rates of incarceration per 100,000 population-at-risk correspond to the regional numerical ranking. Southern states average 27.1 youth in adult prison per 100,000 of its 14-17 year old population. Northeastern states imprison 17.7, the North Central mean rate is 9.9, and Western state have only 1.5 youth in adult prisons per 100,000 population. The National mean for youth in prison is 17.7.

North Carolina, with 596, led all states in the number of youth under 18 in its prison system (see Table 3.) This number accounts for 22.1% of the total number of youth in U.S. prisons, and is more than both the North Central and Western regional totals combined. This number is as large as it is in part because of the high incarceration rate in North Carolina, but also in part because the maximum age of orinal juvenile court jurisdiction is 16 in that state. New York's maximum juvenile age is the same, and that state is second on the list of states with high concentrations of young inmates, with 321, or 12% of the U.S. total. This total does not include sentenced or certified youth in juvenile or detention facilities. Connecticut is third among the states with

Table 2. Youth Under 18 in Adult Prisons on January 1, 1979 and Number of Youth in Prison Per 100,000 Population at Risk

	Male	Female	Total	Percent U.S. Total	Population 14-17 Years	Rate per 100,000 14-17
United States Total	2621	76	2697	100.0	16,896,000	15.9
Northeast	655	14	669	24.80	3,775,000	17.7
Connecticut	263	8	271	10.05	243,000	111.5
Maine	6	0	6	.22	86,000	6.9
Massachusetts	6	0	6	.22	450,000	1.3
New Hampshire	3	0	3	.11	65,000	4.6
New Jersey	11	2	13	.48	570,000	2.3
New York	318	3	321	11.90	1,351,000	23.8
Pennsylvania	29	1	30	1.11	903,000	3.3
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0.0	70,000	0.0
Vermont	19	0	19	.70	38,000	50.0
North Central	452	13	465	17.24	4,681,000	9.9
Illinois	51	1	52	1.93	891,000	5.8
Indiana	44	0	44	1.63	425,000	10.4
Iowa	9	0	9	.33	238,000	3.8
Kansas	19	1	20	.74	180,000	11.1
Michigan	90	2	92	3.41	751,000	12.3
Minnesota	6	0	6	.22	337,000	1.8
Missouri	16	1	17	.63	375,000	4.5
Nebraska	6	0	6	.22	127,000	4.7
North Dakota	2	0	2	.07	58,000	3.4
Ohio	190	6	196	7.27	849,000	23.1
South Dakota	4	1	5	.19	59,000	8.5
Wisconsin	15	1	16	.60	390,000	4.1
South	1421	48	1469	54.47	5,412,000	27.1
Alabama	57	1	58	2.15	298,000	19.5
Arkansas	55	4	59	2.18	166,000	35.5
Delaware	0	0	0	0.0	47,000	0.0
District of Columbia	4	0	4	.15	47,000	8.5
Florida	192	6	198	7.34	606,000	32.7
Georgia	115	0	115	4.26	392,000	29.3
Kentucky	4	0	4	.15	272,000	1.5
Louisiana	24	0	24	.89	332,000	7.2
Maryland	88	1	89	3.30	334,000	26.6
Mississippi	41	2	43	1.59	202,000	21.3
North Carolina	572	24	596	22.10	421,000	141.6
Oklahoma	18	0	18	.67	210,000	8.6
South Carolina	50	1	51	1.90	233,000	21.9
Tennessee	8	0	8	.30	324,000	2.5
Texas	137	7	144	5.34	992,000	14.5
Virginia	56	2	58	2.15	397,000	14.6
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0	137,000	0.0
West	89	1	90	3.34	5,832,000	1.5
Alaska	0	0	0	0.0	34,000	0.0
Arizona	7	0	7	.26	187,000	3.7
California	14	0	14	.52	1,634,000	.9
Colorado	8	0	8	.30	209,000	3.8
Hawaii	0	0	0	0.0	70,000	0.0
Idaho	1	0	1	.04	71,000	1.4
Montana	0	0	0	0.0	67,000	0.0
Nevada	5	0	5	.19	49,000	10.2
New Mexico	4	0	4	.15	107,000	3.7
Oregon	13	0	13	.48	179,000	7.3
Utah	2	0	2	.07	103,000	1.9
Washington	33	1	34	1.26	286,000	11.9
Wyoming	2	0	2	.07	32,000	6.3
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	4	0	4	.15		

Table 3. Ten States with the Largest Under 18 Inmate Population.

	State	Region	Number of Offenders Under 18 in Prison	Percent of U.S. Total*
1.	North Carolina	South	596	22.09
2.	New York	Northeast	321	11.90
3.	Connecticut**	Northeast	271	10.05
4.	Florida	South	198	7.34
5.	Ohio	North Central	196	7.27
6.	Texas	South	144	5.34
7.	Georgia	South	115	4.26
8.	Michigan	North Central	92	3.41
9.	Maryland	South	89	3.30
10.	Arkansas	South	59	2.19

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest .01
**Connecticut data includes youth in jails.

271 inmates under 18, or 10% of the U.S. total. This total includes the number of youth in the states centrally administered jail and prison systems. State officials were unable to separate data from prisons and jails. Other states with large youthful populations include Florida (198, or 7.34%), Ohio (196, or 7.27%, Texas (144, or 5.34%) and Georgia (115, or 4.26%). The seven (7) states with populations of more than 100 inmates under 18 years of age account for 77.15% of the national total. An additional seven (7) states had between 50 and 99 younger inmates in their prison systems as of January 1, 1979. In descending order they are Michigan (90) Maryland (89), Arkansas (59), Alabama (58) Illinois (58), Virginia (58) and South Carolina (51). Together, these states account for 17.24% of the national total. The remaining 36 states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons account for the remaining 5.61%.

States with the highest rates of under 18 inmates per 100,000 population at risk roughly parallel numerical rankings. With the exception of Texas and Michigan, which are replaced by Vermont and South Carolina, the list remains roughly the same, if in a somewhat different order. Arkansas is fourth in the number of youths in adult prisons per 100,000 of the population at risk.

Table 4. Ten States with Highest Incarceration Rates Per 100,00 Population at Risk

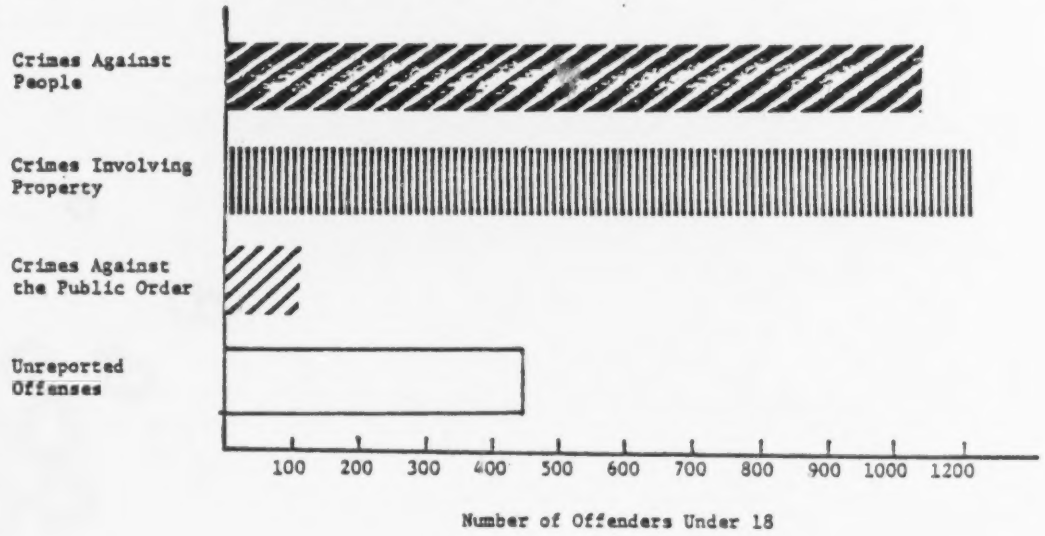
	State	Region	Number of Offenders Under 18	Rate Per 100,000 Population at Risk*
1.	North Carolina	South	596	141.6
2.	Connecticut**	Northeast	271	111.5
3.	Vermont	Northeast	19	50.0
4.	Arkansas	South	59	35.5
5.	Florida	South	198	32.7
6.	Georgia	South	115	29.3
7.	Maryland	South	89	26.6
8.	New York	Northeast	321	23.8
9.	Ohio	North Central	196	23.1
10.	South Carolina	South	51	21.9

*Rounded to nearest tenth.
**Includes jail data.

Violent and Non-Violent Youth Crime

Contrary to what might be expected to accompany an increase in violent youth crime, the study found that *the most serious sentencing offense for youth in prison is more often a property offense than it is a violent crime.* Figure 1. depicts the category of sentencing offense for the national population of imprisoned youth under 18. Of the 2,697 such inmates found by the Survey, only 1,052, or 39% were sentenced to prison for crimes against people, including murder 1, murder 2, manslaughter, murder 3, attempted murder, rape, robbery aggravated assault, kidnapping and other sex offenses. When arson is included in this category, the percentage of serious crimes becomes 39.4%. Crimes involving property accounted for 1,112, or 41.2% of

Figure 1. Number of Offenders Under 18 in Offense Categories



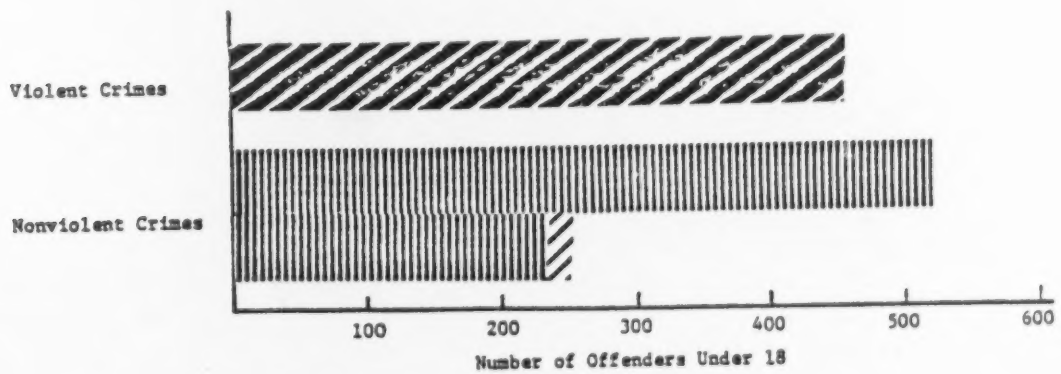
the total number of offenses. Crimes against the public order (narcotics offenses, prostitution and other minor crimes) accounted for 93 of the most serious sentencing offenses, or 3.5% of the total, while offense data could not be obtained for a total of 440 offenders, or 16.3%. The data strongly suggests that youth are sent to adult prisons for reasons other than the seriousness of instant offense. It is possible that multiple offenses and length of offense history impact on the decision to commit younger offenders to prisons. However, the volume of offenders whose most serious offense involved property and other non-violent crimes raises the question as to whether other dispositional options were available, or whether they were amenable to more treatment oriented placement.

There were significant regional variations in the number and percentage of crimes against people vis a vis property and public order sentencing offenses for young prison inmates. The illustrative charts that follow depict the proportion of crimes against people, or violent crime, in contrast with property and public order offenses, or non-violent crime.

South

Of the four census regions, the South has the smallest proportion of violent crimes as the most serious sentencing offense for young inmates in adult prison, as can be seen in Figure 2. below. Of the 1,469 youth under 18 in prisons in the South, only 31.5% (463) were sentenced for crimes against people. More than 51% (763) had been sentenced to prison for property-related offenses. An additional 1.3% (19) were crimes against the public order, and offense data was not available for 15.3% of the youth in prison (220). More than 50% of the inmates under 18 in seven (7) of the seventeen (17) Southern states

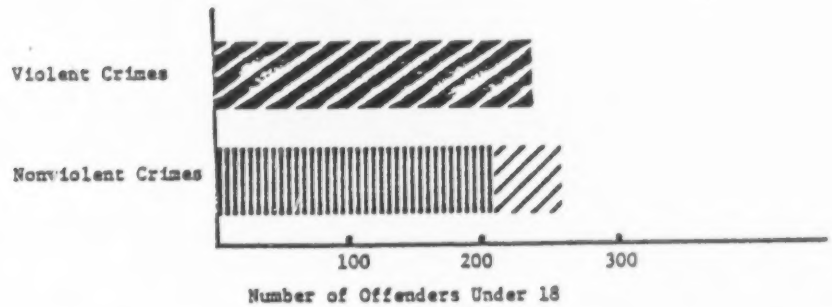
Figure 2. Southern Regional Total of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category as of January 1, 1979



had been sentenced to prison for property offenses. These seven states — Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Texas, Virginia together account for 79.6% of the total number of inmates under 18 in Southern adult prisons. It should be noted that in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas, the maximum age of original court jurisdiction is 16, and in North Carolina it is 15. This would make the need for waiver proceedings unnecessary for many property offenders. Available data indicates that this is significant for North Carolina, which numbered only 26 certified youth among its under 18 prison population, and for Georgia, which reported only seven. In contrast, Florida reported that all of its 198 inmates under 18 had been certified, as were all of Arkansas' 59 young inmates. Data from Texas, Virginia, and South Carolina was unavailable.

Northeast

Figure 3. Northeastern Region Total of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category as of January 1, 1979



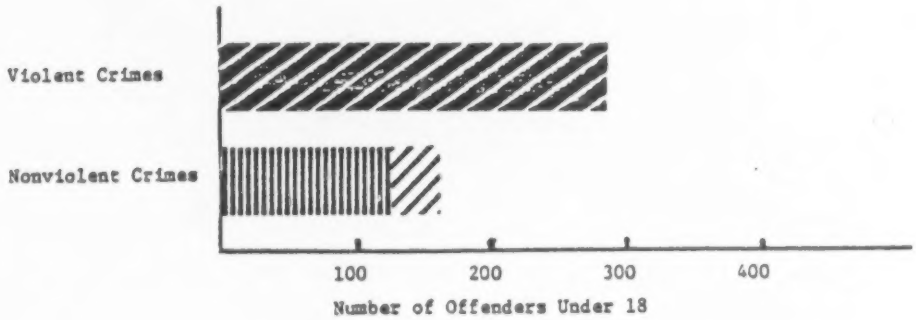
As can be seen in Figure 3, property and public order offenses constitute a slightly larger percentage of committment offenses than crimes against people. Youth sentenced to prison for crimes against people numbered 242, 36.2% of the total. Property-related offenses numbered 213, comprising 31.8% of the regional total, and 51 youth were sentenced to prison for crimes against public order (7.6%).

Crimes against people counted for a majority of the sentencing offenses in five (5) of the nine (9) Northeastern states — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Together, these states account for 8.6% of the Northeast regional total. Sizable numbers of property offenders were also present in the two states with the largest proportion of youthful inmates. In New York, 40.2% of the inmates under 18 had been sentenced for violent crime, 14.3% for property offenses, and 0.623% for public order offenses. More than 44% of the data on youth in New York's prisoners was unavailable, under provisions of that state's Youthful Offender Law. Data from Connecticut is skewed by the fact that the numbers shown also reflect youth in the state's jails.

North Central

In contrast to the South and Northeastern regions, youth in the North Central region were more likely to be sentenced to prison for violent crime than for property or public order offenses. In nine (9) of the twelve (12) states in this region, 50% or more of the under 18 youth in prison had been committed for violent crimes. These nine states accounted for 83% of the total number of imprisoned youth in this region. (Information on sentencing data was unavailable for Illinois). Only in North Dakota was there a greater percentage of property offenders (2 or 100%) and in Kansas 14 of the 20 youth in prisons were there for crimes against the public order.

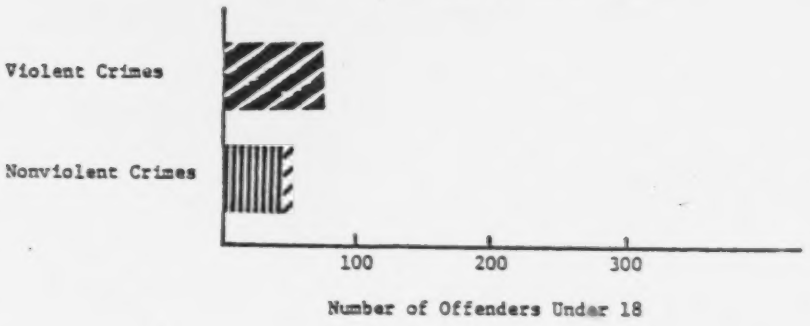
Figure 4. North Central Total of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category as of January 1, 1979.



West

The Western region had the smallest number of youth in adult prisons of the four regions with 90, or 3.3% of the national total. None of the Western states rank in the top 10 states in either frequency or rate of youthful imprisonment. Washington, whose total of 34 is more than double that of California (14) or Oregon (13) has 47% of its imprisoned youth sentenced for crimes against people, 50% for property offenses, and 2.9% for crimes against public order. All other Western states with any youth under 18 in prison have sizable majorities sentenced there for violent offenses.

Figure 5. Western Regional Total of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category as of January 1, 1979.



Violent / Property / Crimes Against Public Order

Robbery (including armed robbery, strong-arm robbery, and robbery involving use of force) was the most common of the crimes against people leading to incarceration for youth under 18. Five hundred twenty (520) or approximately 19.3% of the total of youth in prison were sentenced there for robbery. Following robbery in frequency are murder 1, rape, and aggravated assault, all with 98 (3.6%), murder 2 (71, or 2.6%) and manslaughter/murder 3 (69 or 2.56%). The three offenses involving homicide taken together total 238, or 8.82% of the overall total.

Of the crimes against property, larceny/theft/stolen goods accounted for 485 sentencing offenses. This total was 17.9% of the total number of imprisoned youth. Burglary was the third most frequent sentencing offense overall, and second in crimes involving property, with 481 sentencing offenses, or 17.83%. These two offense categories account for 966 sentencing offenses, or 35.8% of the total. Auto theft accounted for 99 offenses, or 3.7%.

Other crimes against the public order, a category including drunk and disorderly conduct, public nuisance, prison breach, vagrancy, alchohol, tobacco, and firearms violations, perjury, gambling, criminal negligence, possession of a dangerous weapon, was the leading offense in this category, with 76, or 2.8% of the total.

Table 5. Category of Offense by Region

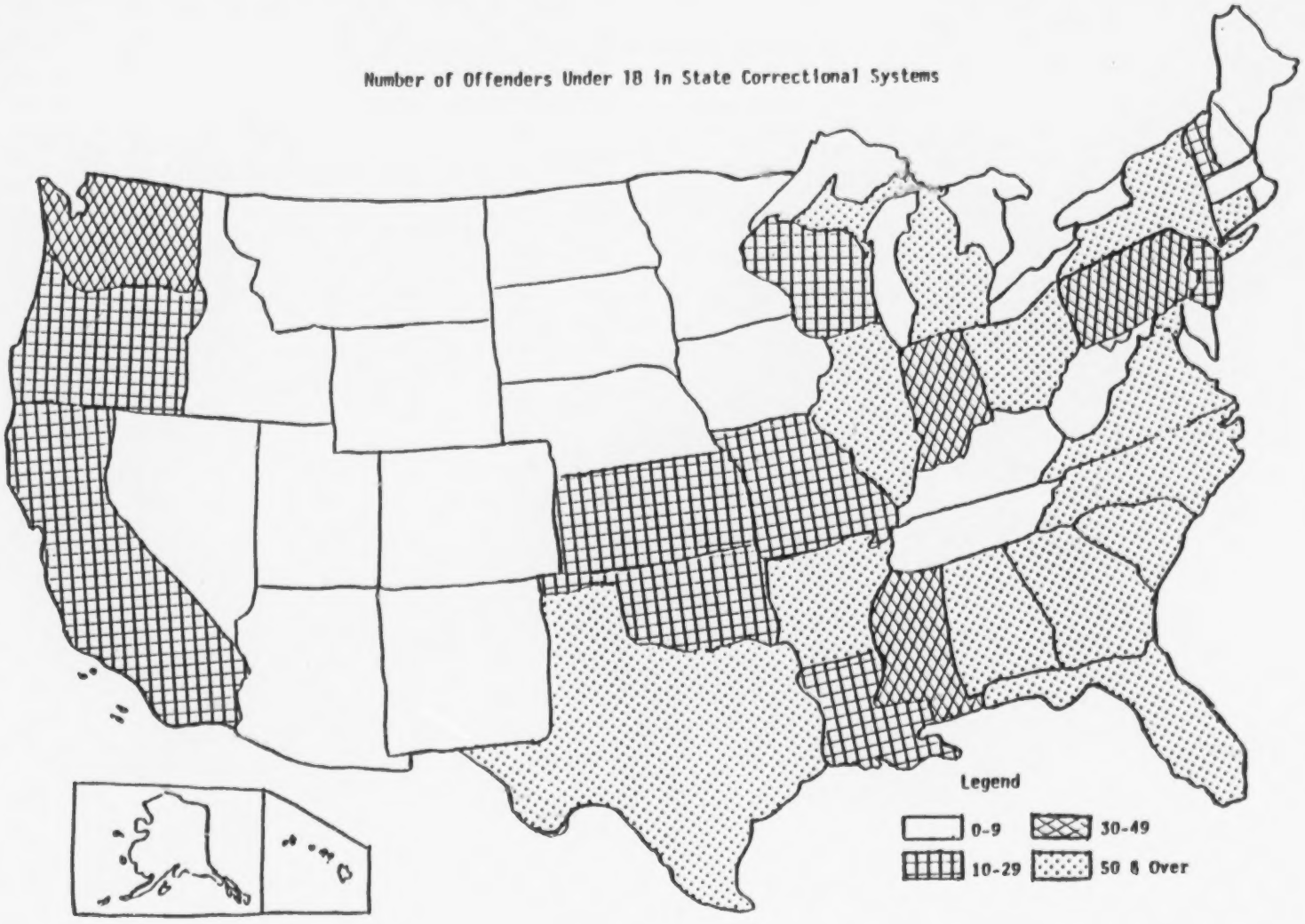
	Crimes Against People		Crimes Involving Property		Crimes Against the Public Order		Unreported Offenses		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northeast	242	36.17	213	31.84	51	7.62	163	24.36	669	24.80
North Central	287	61.72	107	23.01	19	4.09	52	11.18	465	17.24
South	463	31.52	762	51.87	19	1.29	225	15.32	1469	54.46
West	58	64.44	30	33.33	2	2.22	0	0.0	90	3.34
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	4	.15
U.S. Total	1052	39.01	1112	41.23	93	3.45	440	16.31	2697	100.0

Table 6. Number of Offenders Under 18 in Adult Prisons by Offense and Region

Offenses	NE	NC	South	West	Fed.	Total	Percent of Total
U.S. Totals	669	465	1469	90	4	2697	100.00
Crimes Against People	242	287	463	58	2	1052	39.01
murder 1	12	51	24	11	0	98	3.63
murder 2	9	22	30	8	0	71	2.63
mans/murder 3	19	25	22	3	0	69	2.56
att. murder	1	0	5	3	0	9	.33
rape	18	34	43	3	0	98	3.63
robbery	144	109	249	18	0	520	19.28
agg. assault	11	25	57	5	0	98	3.63
kidnapping	1	9	13	1	0	24	.89
sex offenses	6	3	13	1	0	23	.85
other	21	9	7	5	0	42	1.56
Crimes Involving Property	213	107	762	30	0	1112	41.23
arson	5	0	8	0	0	13	.48
auto theft	9	9	76	5	0	99	3.67
burglary	159	71	233	18	0	481	17.83
larc/st. goods	29	19	421	0	0	485	17.98
extor. /fraud/etc.	0	6	11	1	0	18	.67
other	11	2	3	0	0	16	.59
Crimes Against Public Order	51	19	19	2	2	93	3.45
narc/use & poss.	4	1	8	0	0	13	.48
narc/sale	1	1	1	0	0	3	.11
prostitution	1	0	0	0	0	1	.04
other	45	17	10	2	2	76	2.82
Not Reported	163	52	225	0	0	440	16.31

Table 7. Category of Offense by Region and State

	Crimes Against People		Crimes Involving Property		Crimes Against Public Order		Unreported Offenses		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
U.S. Total	1052	39.00	1112	41.23	93	3.45	440	16.31	2697
Northeast	242	36.17	213	31.84	51	7.62	163	24.63	669
Connecticut	67	24.72	139	51.29	46	16.97	19	7.01	271
Maine	4	66.66	2	33.33	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Massachusetts	5	83.33	1	16.66	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
New Hampshire	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
New Jersey	10	76.92	2	15.38	1	7.69	0	0.0	13
New York	129	40.186	46	14.33	2	.623	144	44.85	321
Pennsylvania	23	76.66	7	23.33	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
Rhode Island	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Vermont	1	5.26	16	84.21	2	10.52	0	0.0	19
North Central	287	61.72	107	23.01	19	4.08	52	11.18	465
Illinois	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	100.0	52
Indiana	24	54.54	20	45.45	0	0.0	0	0.0	44
Iowa	5	55.55	4	44.44	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
Kansas	2	10.0	4	20.0	14	70.0	0	0.0	20
Michigan	60	65.217	30	32.60	2	2.17	0	0.0	92
Minnesota	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Missouri	13	76.47	3	17.64	1	5.88	0	0.0	17
Nebraska	3	50.00	2	33.37	1	16.666	0	0.0	6
North Dakota	0	0.0	2	100.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Ohio	160	81.63	35	17.86	1	.51	0	0.0	196
South Dakota	3	6.00	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
Wisconsin	11	68.75	5	31.25	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
South	563	31.52	762	51.87	19	1.29	225	15.32	1469
Alabama	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	100.0	58
Arkansas	27	45.76	31	52.54	1	1.69	0	0.0	59
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
D.C.	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Florida	85	42.92	110	55.55	3	.15	0	0.0	198
Georgia	50	43.47	64	55.65	1	.869	0	0.0	115
Kentucky	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4
Louisiana	18	.75	6	.25	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Maryland	1	1.12	0	0.0	0	0.0	88	98.8	89
Mississippi	34	79.06	9	20.93	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
North Carolina	126	21.14	386	64.76	9	1.51	75	12.58	596
Oklahoma	9	50	8	44.44	1	5.55	0	0.0	18
South Carolina	14	27.45	37	72.54	0	0.0	0	0.0	51
Tennessee	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
Texas	63	43.75	77	53.47	4	2.77	0	0.0	144
Virginia	27	46.55	31	53.44	0	0.0	0	0.0	58
West Virginia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
West	58	64.44	30	33.33	2	2.22	0	0.0	90
Alaska	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Arizona	5	71.42	2	28.57	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
California	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
Colorado	6	75.00	2	25.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
Hawaii	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Idaho	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Montana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Nevada	4	80.00	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
New Mexico	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Oregon	7	53.84	6	46.15	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
Utah	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Washington	16	47.05	17	50.00	1	2.94	0	0.0	34
Wyoming	1	50.00	0	0.0	1	50.00	0	0.0	2
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	2	50.00	0	0.0	2	50.00	0	0.0	4


Number of Offenders Under 18 in State Correctional Systems
Legend
0-9
30-49
10-29
50 & Over

Methodology/Jails and Detention Facilities

Owing to the volume of county jails and detention facilities, and the limited time and resources available to the researchers, a 33% random sample was selected from the adult detention facility and jail directory published by the American Correctional Association. Included in this directory are all facilities to which individuals are sentenced for longer than a 48 hour period.

Questionnaires were mailed first class to the superintendents of 1,013 facilities, along with a personal letter and request for their assistance. Respondents were encouraged to call if there were any questions pertaining to the questionnaire, the study, or the information desired. Of the original 1,013 questionnaires mailed, 525 were returned, constituting a return rate of 51%. Total number of respondents is roughly 1/6th, or 16% of the adult detention facilities and jails across the country. As in the prison study, data was sought relevant to an one-day picture of the number, age, and most serious committing offense of all inmates under 18 sentenced to terms in adult jails and detention facilities. The resulting data therefore ignores any multiple offenses or criminal histories which may be present. Offenses, detailed in Appendix I, were categorized using the offense data categories in the prisons section.

The working date was changed from January 1, 1979 to August 1, 1979, in order to accommodate the needs of administrators who did not have readily retrievable data for their population of nine months previous. Correctional administrators were encouraged to respond for August 1, 1979, if possible, but were informed that other dates were acceptable to facilitate data collection. Respondents were requested to note the date for which the data was relevant.

Once the data was collected, projections were made for the total number of inmates 17 and under incarcerated in facilities in each state, using standard projection techniques. Population figures for these procedures were obtained from the 1978 County Yearbook, published by the

National Association of Counties and the Internationational Association of City Managers. Projections assume an average incarceration rate for all localities across the state. The data presented in the charts and narrative of the jail section of this report represent statewide projections. Users of this data should be aware of a number of methodological problems associated with this part of the study. The conclusions and judgements drawn on the body of this research report are made with these limitations firmly in mind.

- Projections are inaccurate particularly in those states with small numbers of respondents, tending to inflate the number of inmates from small states.

- Large urban areas appear to be significantly underrepresented among responding facilities. Given the high crime and incarceration rates in large cities, it is likely that the absence of a proportionate number of urban areas has the effect of artificially depressing the total number of imprisoned youthful inmates.

- It is likely that some confusion existed for some of the respondents over the study definitions. Respondents may have reported both sentenced inmates and detainees, or juvenile inmates along with technically adult inmates. These errors in reporting probably have the cumulative effect of inflating the data somewhat.

- The nature and size of the sample, coupled with the absence of any capacity to check and/or follow up on selected cross-section of respondents, leads to a self-selection problem with the sample respondents. Some factors may act to encourage or preclude a response from certain facilities, resulting in an under-representation of the number of inmates under 18 in jail in adult detention facilities.

- This portion of the study made no provision for assessing the validity and reliability of the data.

The reader should be aware of these limitations when utilizing this data. This data is an important first glimpse of the nature of the problems of young people in jail and detention facilities, one which must be regarded as a blurred picture of what actually exists.

Violent and Non-Violent Youth Crime

The data on youth in prison indicates that the most serious sentencing offense for these youth is most often not a violent, but rather a property offense. Similarly, the most serious offense for which youth have been sentenced to jail is also most often a property offense; the data from the jail sample indicates that property offenders account for over 50% of jail youth populations on both a national and regional basis.

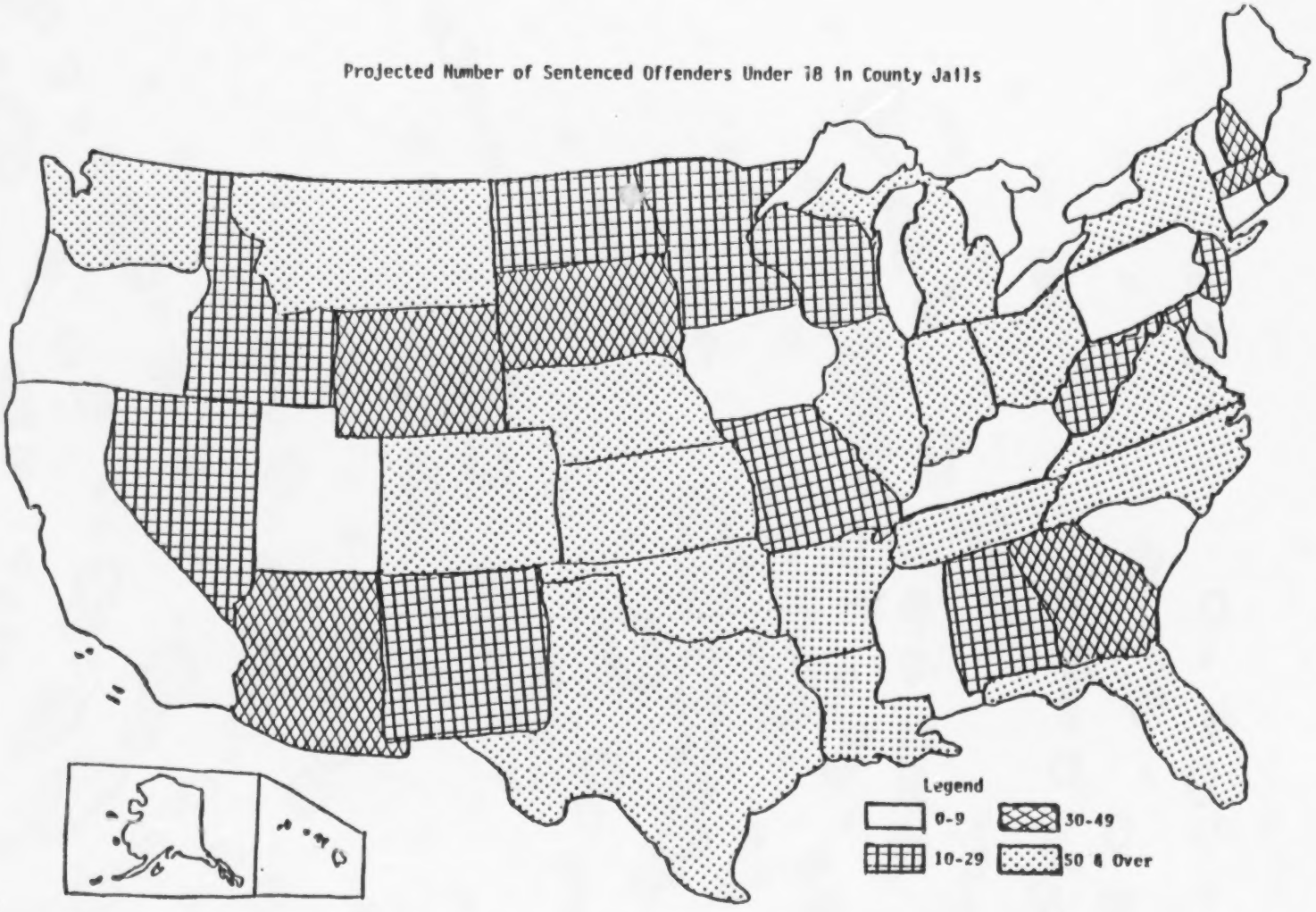
Table 8 provides regional comparisons of these projections by category of offense. Youth incarcerated in jail are most prevalent in the North Central and Southern regions of the United States, in all offense categories. Projected populations of 1,800 and 1,408, respectively, were sentenced to jail in the North Central and Southern regions, while only 257 and 596 were incarcerated in the Northeast and West. Despite a larger percentage of their respective populations sentenced for crimes against people, the Northeast and West clearly have fewer youth offenders sentenced to jail.

Table 8. Regional Comparisons of Projected Numbers of Offenders Under 18 Sentenced to Jail

	Crimes Against People		Crimes Involving Property		Crimes Against the Public Order		Unreported Offenses		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
United States Total	674	16.6	2,341	57.6	925	22.8	121	3.0	4,061
Northeast	63	24.5	163	63.4	31	12.1	0	0.0	257
North Central	228	12.7	1,008	56.0	470	26.1	94	5.2	1,800
South	240	17.0	852	60.5	289	20.5	27	1.9	1,408
West	143	24.0	318	53.4	135	22.7	0	0.0	596

The national map of youth in jail provides a more lucid illustration of the projected numbers of sentenced offenders. States with 50 or more

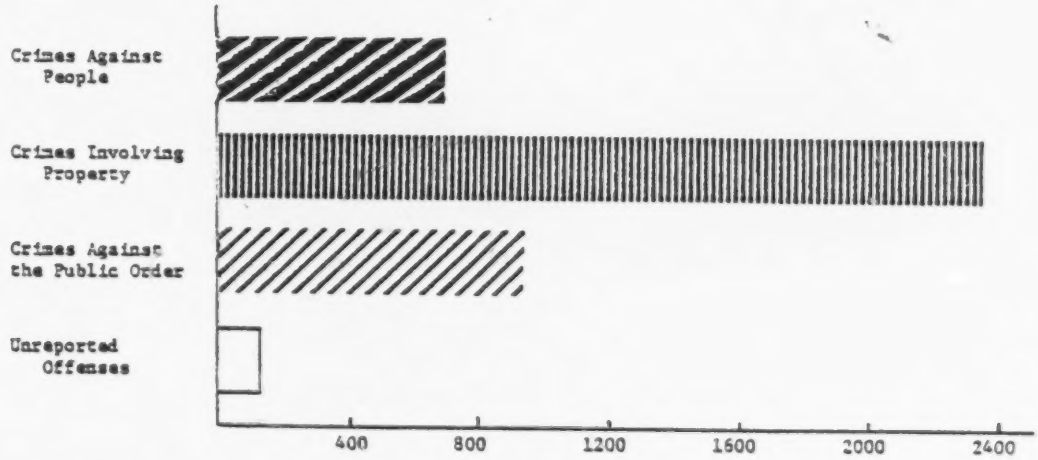
Projected Number of Sentenced Offenders Under 18 in County Jails



offenders are most conspicuous in the Southern and North Central regions of the United States. While states with fewer than 10 offenders are scattered throughout the country, they are concentrated in the Northeast; New York is the only state in the Northeast with more than 50 youth offenders.

Nationally, youth sentenced for crimes against people and crimes against the public order each represent less than a quarter of all sentenced offenders, while offenders sentenced for property crimes constitute over half of their youthful populations. Offense data was not reported for only a minimal number of offenders (3%). Figure 6 depicts the projected number of offenders under 18 in jails nationwide as of August 1, 1979. The projected total of sentenced inmates under 18 in jails and detention facilities on a given day is 4,061. Property offenders, representing 2,341 of this total account for over half of the youthful offender population (57.6%).

Figure 6. Projected Number of Offenders Under 18 in Offense Categories



Crimes against the public order were the sentencing offenses of 925, or 22.8% of the youthful population. While significantly less than the number of property offenders, this estimate is higher than the number of offenders sentenced for crimes against people. This portion of the incarcerated youthful population accounts for only 674 offenders or only 16.6% of all youth sentenced to jails in the U.S.

Coupled with the property offenders, those sentenced to jail for crimes against the public order raises the total estimate of nonviolent offenders to 3,266, or 80.4% of jail populations under 18, indicating a substantial variation between violent and nonviolent offenses. The remaining 3.0%, comprising 121 offenders, are incarcerated for offenses which were not reported in the survey.

As suggested in the discussion of prison data, youth seem to be sentenced to jail for reasons other than the severity of offense. The prior discussion indicated that length of offense history and multiple offenses may have influenced the sentencing decisions.

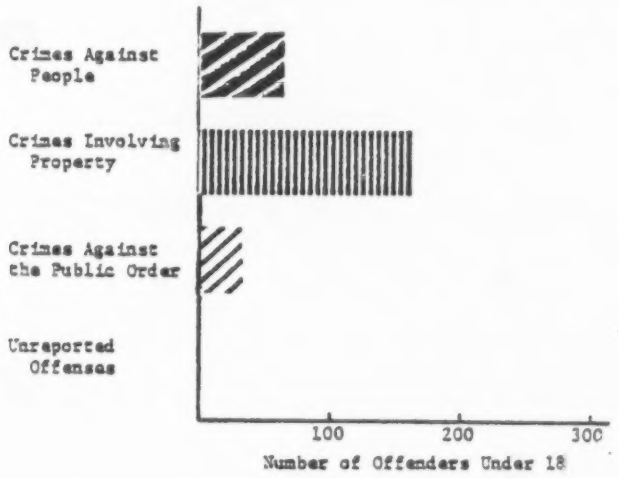
Significant regional variations among offense categories are apparent in jail as well as prison data. Despite some major similarities, these differentials are not wholly identical to regional characteristics of prison populations. Figures 7-10 portray categorical distributions among regions.

Northeast

Figure 7, depicting these distinctions for the Northeast region, shows an overwhelming number of property offenders: 163 or 63.4% of the regional total (257). Violent offenders, numbering 63, accounted for 24.5% of the regional total, and public order offenses constituted only 12.1% (31) of that total. The Northeast figures may, however, be understated because neither Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Vermont is represented in the data. The percentages of violent and property offenders

in the Northeast are the highest of all four regions, while the percentage of public order offenders is clearly the lowest.

Figure 7. Northeastern Regional Projections of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category

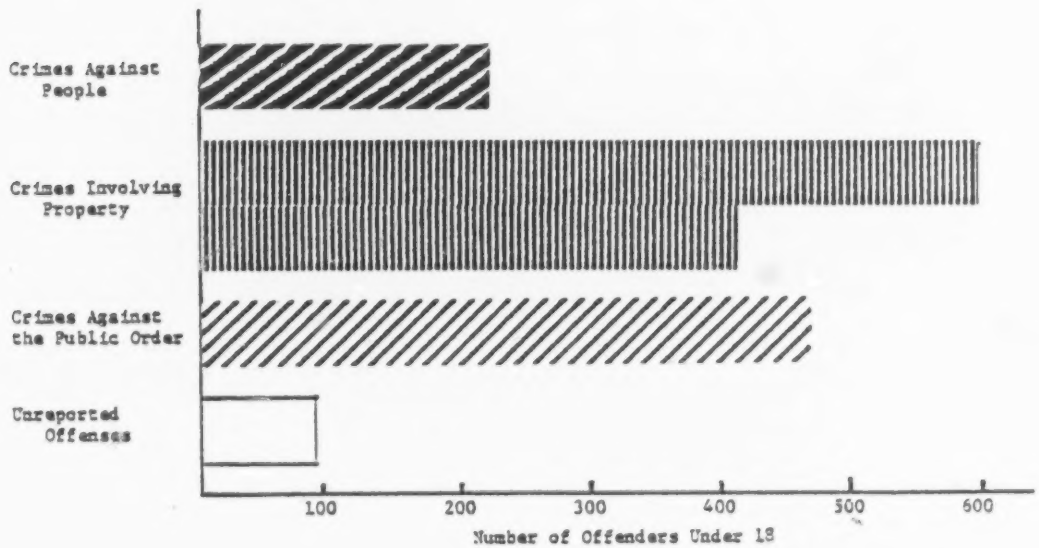


North Central

Categorical distributions among states in the North Central region are depicted in Figure 8, illustrating an overwhelming number of property offenders, estimated at 1,008 youths, or 56% of the regional total of 1800. The numbers of violent and public order offenders in the North Central region are in direct contrast to those in the Northeastern region. A projected number of 228 offenders under 18 were sentenced to jail for violent crimes against people in the North Central region, or 12.7% of the total regional jail population under 18, while 470, or 26.1% had been sentenced to jail for crimes against the public order. These figures are

respectively the lowest and highest percentages of violent and public order offenses of any particular region. 5.2% (94) of the region's youth offenders were sentenced for offenses that were not reported.

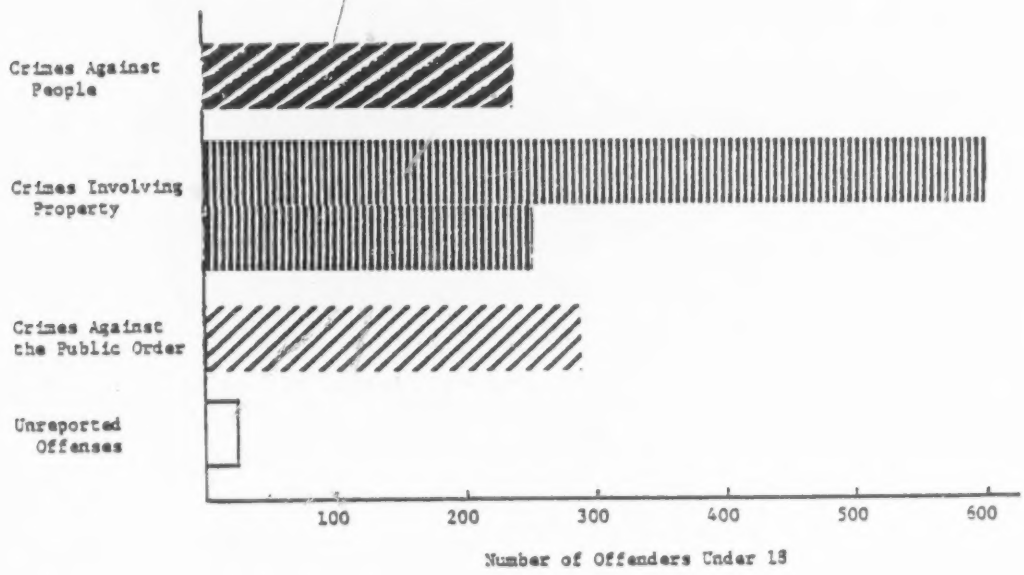
Figure 8. North Central Regional Projections of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category



South

The projected offense distribution of offenders sentenced to jail in the Southern states most nearly resembles the national pattern as indicated in Figure 9. Of a total number of 1,408 offenders, 240 or 17% were sentenced for violent offenses; 852, or 60.5% sentenced for property offenses; 289, or 20.5% sentenced for crimes against the public order; and 27 or 1.9% of the offenders were sentenced for an unreported offense.

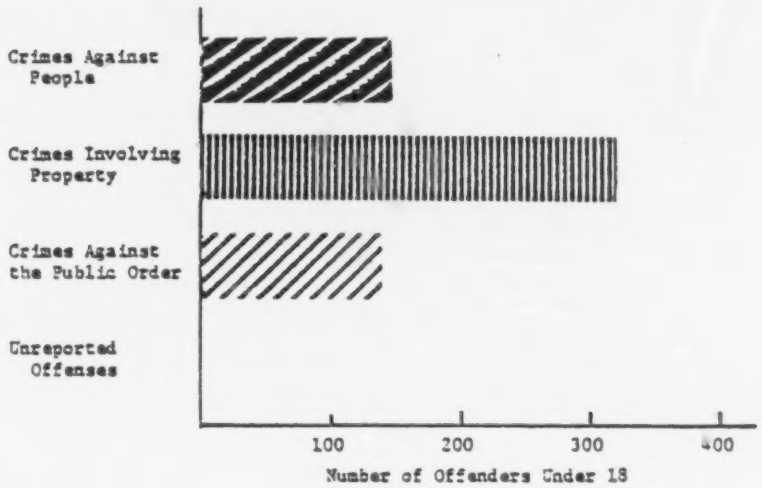
Figure 9. Southern Regional Projections of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category



West

Similarly, the Western region, depicted in Figure 10, had a majority of property offenders; 318, or 53.4% of its youth population sentenced to jail, were property offenders. The number of offenders committed for crimes against people and those committed for crimes against the public order were roughly equivalent. 143, constituting 24% of the offender population were sentenced for violent crimes, and 135 or 22.7% received sentences for crimes against the public order.

Figure 10. Western Regional Projections of Offenders Under 18 by Offense Category



In terms of the individual offenses leading to incarceration in jail for inmates under 18, the most prevalent sentencing offense was Larceny/Theft/Stolen goods. The second most prevalent category of offenses is Other Crimes Against Public Order. The fact that this category is so well represented requires that it be broken into sub-categories in any future studies. The third most prevalent cause of jail sentences for youth under 18 is Burglary, followed by Other Property Crimes and Auto Theft. The first categcry of violent crimes is that of Other Crimes Against People. The overwhelming preponderance of relatively lesser crimes resulting in youthful incarceration in jail is understandable in light of the fact that jail sentences are much shorter than prison terms. However, the fact that so many youngsters serve jail time for relatively minor offenses suggests that further inquiry into the use of waiver, particularly in regard to whether youth in jail are amenable to treatment, is strongly warranted.

Figure 11. Projected Number of Offenders Under 18 and Sentencing Offense

CONCLUSIONS

The *Survey of Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities* yielded findings which raise significant questions regarding the processes by which youth are incarcerated in adult prisons and jails.

Contrary to what might reasonably be expected if there had been a sharp increase in violent juvenile crime over the past few years, the research found that the proportion of younger inmates in the total prison population has actually decreased slightly. The research does not purport to say conclusively what does happen to violent juvenile offenders in the criminal justice system. It does, however, strongly suggest that evidence of a proportional increase in juvenile crime, particularly violent juvenile crime, can not be found in the population of adult correctional facilities. The research findings tend to corroborate the assertion that the increase in violent juvenile crime is not one of epidemic proportions, but rather is part of an overall increase in violent crime.

Moreover, those inmates under 18 who do seem to end up in prison and jail are overwhelmingly not those who have committed crimes against people. In fact the most serious committing offense nationally for youth in prison was a property offense more than 41% of the time, while crimes against people accounted for just 39% of the total. For younger inmates sentenced to jail, the proportion is more one-sided: 57% of the sentencing offenses for these youngstrs were property crimes, 23% were crimes against the public order, and only 16% were crimes against people. The attentive reader is aware that these percentages account for only the most serious sentencing offenses for youth under 18, and that the bulk of these imbalances can be attributed to states in the South and Northeast. Yet the widespread prevalence of this phenomenon, and the

substantial numbers of youth in prison and jail whose most serious sentencing offense was property or public-order related points to the need for further inquiry into whether many incarcerated youth -- particularly youth who have been waived to trial in adult court -- are amenable to more treatment - oriented placements, and whether these placements are available.

One possible explanation of the two preceding facts is that violent young offenders are not incarcerated due to flaws in court procedures, like plea-bargaining and other legal manuevers. However, this explanation begs the question of how the large percentage of property and other minor offenders come to be incarcerated in adult prisons if violent young offenders do not.

Seen in a context in which the populations of juvenile institutions are declining and in which there is a widespread perception of increased serious juvenile crime, it is reasonable to expect an increase in the youthful population of adult correctional facilities. Not only is this not the case, but those youthful inmates under 18 in adult correctional facilities are more often than not sentenced for non-violent crimes. Given this set of circumstances, it may be well to not only look elsewhere to see what happens to violent young offenders in the criminal justice system, but to reexamine the assumption that there had been a significant disproportional increase in violent youth crime.

STATE REPORTS

The uniformity of the data is affected by several variables. State differentials in both data collection methods and availability of data may act as barriers to uniform data collection and affect its consistency and comparability across states.

The following state reports outline the differences in reporting practices, problems with the data, and any other factors pertinent to state and county correctional operations.

ALABAMA

Alabama provided data pertaining to the total number and ages of youthful offenders in Alabama's adult prison system. State officials were not able to identify those youthful offenders in prison who had previously been certified as adults, or the offenses for which all youth had been sentenced. Data was provided for September 30,1978.

ALASKA

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

ARIZONA

Data pertinent to youth in Arizona's adult prisons was provided for September 24,1979. More significantly, the total number of offenders was not included in the data.

The county jails' response to the jail survey projections of youths incarcerated in county jails was based entirely on number of youths held in these two jails. Since reporting jurisdictions represent only about 5% of Arizona's population, projections may be somewhat inaccurate.

ARKANSAS

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

CALIFORNIA

The California data is noteworthy because, despite a total state correctional population of 19,550 offenders, only 14 were under 18 years of age. The county jail population typifies this characteristic

as well. Low numbers of youth in adult corrections in California is due to the large population in California Youth Authority facilities.

The state data is representative of the population on December 31,1978, a year prior to the survey date. No data was provided relating to the number of certified youths. Since the maximum age of juvenile original jurisdiction in California is 17, all 14 youths in state corrections, and the one youth held in county corrections, should have been certified as adults prior to incarceration.

COLORADO

While all the requested data was provided, a discrepancy exists in the number of certified offenders. Although no certified youth were reported, all eight youths reported for Colorado should have been certified. Data for adult persons was relevent for April 27,1979.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut data is subject to several variations in reporting practices. First, the method of characterizing offenses is somewhat different from that requested. Connecticut has a "Youthful Offender" statute from which individual offenses may not be disclosed. Offenders within this category are therefore listed under the heading "unreported" on the Connecticut data. The data includes the crimes of auto theft within the larceny category and those offenders under auto theft are only those convicted of "Use of Motor Vehicle without Permission".

Second, Connecticut operates under an integrated jail/prison system. The data, therefore, includes offenders in both jails and prisons and it is impossible to discriminate between offenders. The data simply reflects the most serious offense of each inmate while representing a combined picture of misdemeanants and felons. It does not necessarily follow that those offenders with less serious convictions are held in the state's jail rather than prisons.

Data was provided for September 11,1979. Correctional personnel suggest that this data is equivalent to the January 1,1979 population.

DELAWARE

In response to the questionnaire, the Delaware Department of Corrections reported that its adult institutions do not hold inmates under 18 years old. Those youthful offenders certified as adults are instead sent to the Ferris Institution for Boys. Subsequent to their 18th birthday they are transferred to the adult State Correctional facility at Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

That only four youthful offenders (all of whom were certified)

were incarcerated in the District of Columbia's adult institution is not unusual; most are sent to the Youth Center at Lorton and segregated from the general population.

The number of youths certified as adults, was not reported. Data was reported for October 23,1979.

FLORIDA

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

GEORGIA

Georgia provided data relevant to August 21,1979. No other differences from standard procedures were reported.

HAWAII

Hawaii's adult correctional institution reported no offenders less than 18 years old.

None of Hawaii's county jails surveyed responded to the survey; no projections of population of sentenced youthful offenders in jail can be made.

IDAHO

Although no differences in reporting practices were apparent the number of certified youths was claimed to be zero, but should have been one since Idaho's minimum age of original juvenile jurisdiction is 17.

ILLINOIS

Illinois corrections officials reported that due to the classified nature of the records the Illinois Department of Corrections was unable to provide comprehensive information to the survey and does not offer a complete picture of the youthful offender population in Illinois. Fifty-one males and one 17 year old female were incarcerated in the adult correctional system on January 1,1979. However, the data supplied for sentencing officials represents total numbers of offenses, rather than the most serious offense, for each individual offender (79 offenses). It is therefore impossible to identifty the offenses which had been committed by the actual 52 inmates. Since male and female offenders were combined, it is also impossible to determine the offenses committed by the one female offender.

The jail data may be somewhat inaccurate as well. The projections are based on jail population of only 17 of Illinois' 102 counties, constituting approximately 4% of the state's population.

INDIANA

While most of the information requested in the survey was provided, the number of youths certified as adults in adult and state institutions is not known. Certification data provided by the county jails was sparse as well, producing a number far lower than the total number which should have been certified if age of original juvenile court jurisdiction was the prime deterrant.

IOWA

The number of youths certified as adults in Iowa State Corrections, recorded as zero, is also apparently inaccurate; all 9 youths should have been certified. No other variations in reporting practices were noted.

KANSAS

Kansas State data reflects the population as of June 30,1979. While data does not include the number of youths certified as adults, all 20 should have been certified. The Kansas State Correctional data is striking in that 14 of 20 youthful offenders were incarcerated for public order crimes, constituting the largest proportion of any reporting jurisdiction.

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Department of Corrections was unable to provide any information other than population figures. The number of certified youths and their particular offenses is unknown. The data reflects the population of December 19,1979.

Secondly, the jail data should be considered with scrutiny because it is based on jurisdictions representing only 3% of Kentucky's population.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Department of Corrections data reflects the inmate population on September 13,1979.

Projections of the number of youths in parish jails may not be accurate since they are based on reporting jurisdictions representing only about 3% of the total state population. At the time of the survey 8 youth were being held in parish jails under Department of Corrections jurisdiction.

MAINE

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

MARYLAND

The data on inmates in the state correctional system does not show a breakdown by age within each offense category. The data also excludes 380 state sentenced offenders held in local jails due to an overflow at the state level and would therefore, exclude any offenders under 18 years old within that population. It is not known whether this population had been included or considered in the jail data.

MASSACHUSETTS

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

MICHIGAN

State institutional data reflects the inmate population on December 31,1978, a year earlier than the requested survey date.

MINNESOTA

No significant variations in reported practices or definitions were noted.

MISSISSIPPI

The number of certified youths in the state correctional system is not know since the Mississippi data base did not contain that information. Since the maximum age of original juvenile jurisdiction in Mississippi is 17 years, however, all 43 youths should have been certified as adults.

A second variation in reporting practices is Mississippi's lack of distinction between murder 1 and murder 2. These are categorized under murder 1 in the data tables with the exception of those convicted of manslaughter.

While the jail data reflects 17% of Mississippi's population it is unlikely that no youths under 18 were incarcerated in Mississippi's county jails.

MISSOURI

While the age, sex and sentencing offenses of Missouri's youthful offenders were provided, two other data components were not completed for state prisons. The number of these offenders who has previously been certified as adults is not known. Since the maximum age of original jurisdiction in Missouri is 16, it can be assumed that at least 6 of these offenders were or should have been certified as adults.

MONTANA

No offenders incarcerated in Montana's state prison system were under the age of 18. According to Montana's age of original jurisdiction (17) , all 21 youthful offenders held in those county jails responding to the survey should have been certified adults.

NEBRASKA

All data components were completed regarding Nebraska's state correctional system with the exception of the number of offenders certified as adults. Since Nebraska's age of original juvenile jurisdiction is 17, all young offenders should have been certified. No other distinctions were noted.

NEVADA

While the number of certified offenders in Nevada's prison system is recorded as zero, Nevada's maximum age of original jurisdiction is 17 and all offenders should, therefore, have been certified. No other distinctions were noted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

NEW JERSEY

While information pertaining to the number of youths certified as adults in New Jersey's state prison system was not available, all 13 offenders should have been transferred to the adult court.

The data was reported for August 9,1979.

NEW MEXICO

While none of New Mexico's youth offenders incarcerated in the state prison system had been transferred to adult court jurisdiction New Mexico's age (17) of original jurisdiction indicates that all 4 should have been certified as adults prior to their incarceration.

NEW YORK

The New York prison data (is subject) to several variations. First, it does not include any offenders under 16 years old. All offenders under 16 years old are incarcerated in youth facilities

until they become 16. Second, New York's data base includes a category of "Youthful Offenders" constituting approximately 45% of New York's youthful offender population and for whom no offense designation can be made.

The jail projections for New York appear to be somewhat inaccurate. The projected number of offenders is extremely small relative to other large states.

NORTH CAROLINA

Several variations were apparent in North Carolina's prison data. The number of certified youths was not available.

The large number of unreported offenses occurs because it includes all other crimes, and is not limited to any specific category. The four "other public order" offenses represent sex miscellaneous offenses. While the number of youths incarcerated in North Carolina is relatively large, it is consistent with the jail projection as well as with the findings of past studies.

NORTH DAKOTA

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

OHIO

There were no variations from standard reporting practices for the Ohio data, although the number of certified youths is unknown. Because Ohio's minimum age of original jurisdiction is 17, all offenders should have been certified.

OKLAHOMA

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

OREGON

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

PENNSYLVANIA

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island correctional system is structured as an integrated jail/prison system, under the authority of the Department of Corrections. The jail data does not include any information on any Rhode Island jails.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina prison data included all data requested with the exception of numbers of certified offenders. Although this information was unavailable, South Carolina's certification age of 16 indicates that at maximum the two 15 year old offenders should have been certified adults.

Further, it is unlikely that the jail data closely reflects the prisoner population. Although no youths were incarcerated in the responding county jails, this figure may not be consistent throughout the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Although no significant differences in reporting practices were apparent in the South Dakota's prison data, South Dakota selected an alternate survey date of July 1, 1979. In addition, the number of offenders certified as adults was not included in the data. The age of certification in South Dakota is 17, suggesting, however, that all youthful offenders should have been certified prior to incarceration.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee prison data excludes the number of certified offenders; although the certification age of 17 indicates that all youths should have been certified.

While data was reported for the survey date, January 1, 1979, and identified only eight offenders, corrections personnel indicated that 26 additional youthful offenders were committed to the state system between January 1 and July 1, 1979. This information suggests that the figure 8 is possibly an understatement of the number of offenders normally held in the state's prisons.

TEXAS

Information pertaining to the number of certified offenders was not available. Texas age of certification of 16, does suggest, however, that at least 6 male offenders should have been certified.

UTAH

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

VERMONT

No significant variations were apparent in the data on offenders in the state prison. No jails responded to the survey.

VIRGINIA

Numbers of certified offenders were not included in the Virginia data base although all 7 offenders should have been certified as Virginia's certification age of 17 mandates.

Second, all offenders enumerated under the murder 1 category are not merely Murder 1 convictions per se, but rather, include all "Homicide" charges.

WASHINGTON

The number of those individuals certified as adults cannot be determined from Washington's data base. Washington's maximum age of original jurisdiction is 17; all offenders clearly ought to have been certified.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia's state correctional institutions do not incarcerate offenders under the age of 18. These offenders upon certification are incarcerated in West Virginia's juvenile institutions.

WISCONSIN

No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

WYOMING

Despite the Wyoming certification age of 17, it is not known how many of the youthful offenders were certified adults. Both offenders should have been certified.

U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS

The Bureau of Prisons reported that on June 4, 1979, 4 youths were held in federal adult institutions of whom none had been certified. While two were incarcerated for violent crimes, the remaining two, categorized under "other public order crimes" were convicted of violations of immigration law.

APPENDICES

A. Population Under 18 in State Prisons, 1973 and 1979

	1973	1979	Change
United States Total	1970	2697	+723
Northeast		669	
Connecticut	1	271	+270
Maine	11	6	-5
Massachusetts	28	6	-22
New Hampshire	2	3	+1
New Jersey	8	13	+5
New York	258	321	+63
Pennsylvania	136	30	-106
Rhode Island	0	0	0
Vermont	6	19	+15
North Central	246	465	+219
Illinois	26	52	+26
Indiana	26	44	+18
Iowa	4	9	+5
Kansas	4	20	+16
Michigan	73	92	+19
Minnesota	9	6	-3
Missouri	58	17	-41
Nebraska	15	6	-9
North Dakota	0	2	+2
Ohio	21	196	+175
South Dakota	0	5	+5
Wisconsin	10	16	+6
South	1226	1469	+243
Alabama	143	58	-85
Arkansas	31	59	+28
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	9	4	-5
Florida	54	198	+144
Georgia	90	115	+25
Kentucky	31	4	-27
Louisiana	18	24	+6
Maryland	105	89	-16
Mississippi	16	43	+27
North Carolina	453	596	+143
Oklahoma	18	18	0
South Carolina	148	51	-97
Tennessee	7	8	+1
Texas	20	144	+124
Virginia	80	58	-22
West Virginia	3	0	-3
West		90	
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	8	7	-1
California	1	14	+13
Colorado	5	8	+3
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	0	1	+1
Montana	0	0	0
Nevada	1	5	-4
New Mexico	2	4	+2
Oregon	5	13	+8
Utah	2	2	0
Washington	6	34	+28
Wyoming	1	2	+1

U.S. Bureau of Prisons*

*Data for youthful population of the federal system is not available for 1973

B. Offenders Under 18 in State Prisons by Offense

	murder 1	murder 2	manslaughter/murder 3	attempted murder	rape	robbery	aggravated assault	kidnapping	sex offenses	other crimes against people	arson	auto theft	burglary	larceny/theft/stolen goods	embezzlement/fraud/forgery	other crimes involving property	narcotics use & possession	narcotics sale	prostitution	other crimes against public ord	
U.S. TOTAL	98	71	69	9	98	520	98	24	23	42	13	99	481	485	18	16	13	3	1	76	440	2697
NORTHEAST	12	9	19	1	18	144	11	1	6	21	5	9	159	29		11	4	1	1	45	163	669
Connecticut	4		1		8	33	4			17	2	3	103	21		10	1	1	1	43	19	271
Maine						4							2									6
Massachusetts		1			2	1				1						1						6
New Hampshire	1			1				1														3
New Jersey	3		1			4	2							2			1					13
New York		7	9		5	99	3		6		3	1	40	2			2				144	321
Pennsylvania	4	1	8		3	3	2			2		2	5									30
Rhode Island																						0
Vermont										1		3	9	4						2		19
NORTH CENTRAL	51	22	25		34	109	25	9	3	9		9	71	19	6	2	1	1		17	52	465
Illinois																					52	52
Indiana	5				7	10		2					16	4								44
Iowa	1				1	3						2		1	1							9
Kansas			1			1						2	2							14		20
Michigan	1	12	3		10	21	9			4		4	22	1	2	1				2		92
Minnesota						4	1	1														6
Missouri	4				2	7							3					1				17
Nebraska	1		1				1								1	1				1		6
North Dakota												1		1								2
Ohio	39	10	20		14	49	14	6	3	5			22	12	1		1					196
South Dakota						3							2									5
Wisconsin						11							4		1							16
SOUTH	24	30	22	5	43	249	57	13	13	7		76	233	431	11		8			10	225	1469
Alabama																					58	58
Arkansas					6	19	1		1			4	13	11	1	2	1					59
D.C.						3							1									4
Delaware																						0
Florida	3	8	3	3	11	43	11	3	0	0	0	6	80	23	1	0	1	0	0	2		198
Georgia	3		1		6	30	5	2	1	2		9	50	4	1			1				115
Kentucky																					4	4
Louisiana	1	1	3		1	12							5	1								24
Maryland							1														88	89
Mississippi	6		4		4	17	1	1		1		1	8									41
North Carolina	1	8	10		9	56	29	6	7		6	32	6	342			5			4	75	59
Oklahoma			1		1	5	2					2	1	4	1					1		18
South Carolina	4					7	2		1			6	7	19	5							52
Tennessee						6							1	1								8
Texas	1	13		2	5	36	5	1				15	49	11	2		1			3		14
Virginia	5					15			3	4	2	1	12	15		1						5
West Virginia																						
WEST	11	8	3	3	3	13	5	1	1	5		5	18	6	1					2		90
Alaska																						0
Arizona		1				1	3						2									7
California	7	2	1	3				1														14
Colorado	1	2				1	1		1				2									8
Hawaii																						0
Idaho														1								1
Montana																						0
Nevada	1					2				1			1									5
New Mexico					1	2									1							4
Oregon	1		1			1				4		1	4	1								13
Utah	1					1																2
Washington		3	1		2	9	1					4	9	4						1		34
Wyoming						1														1		2
U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS		2																		2		4

C. Total Number of Offenders in State Correctional Systems and Percent Under 18

	Total Population			Population Under 18			Percent Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
United States Total			298,065			2697			.90
Alabama	5,334	265	5,599	57	1	58	1.07	.38	1.04
Alaska	396	21	417	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona			3,002	7	0	7			.23
Arkansas	2,691	95	2,786	55	4	59	2.04	4.21	2.12
California	19,550	0	19,550	14	0	14	.17	0.0	.17
Colorado	2,532	84	2,616	8	0	8	.32	0.0	.31
Connecticut	2,700	106	2,806	263	8	271	9.74	7.56	9.66
Delaware			823	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia			2,192	4	0	4			.18
Florida	19,595	842	20,437	192	6	198	.98	.71	.97
Georgia	11,472	565	12,037	115	0	115	1.00	0.0	.96
Hawaii	688	37	725	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	777	26	803	1	0	1	.13	0.0	.12
Illinois	9,952	311	10,263	51	1	52	.51	.32	.51
Indiana	4,277	154	4,431	44	0	44	1.03	0.0	.99
Iowa	1,908	72	1,980	9	0	9	.47	0.0	.45
Kansas	2,252	94	2,346	19	1	20	.84	1.06	.85
Kentucky	3,583	151	3,734	4	0	4	.11	0.0	.11
Louisiana	6,573	210	6,783	24	0	24	.37	0.0	.35
Maine	678	11	689	6	0	6	.88	0.0	.87
Maryland	7,327	245	7,572	88	1	89	1.20	.41	1.18
Massachusetts	3,555	81	2,636	6	0	6	.23	0.0	.23
Michigan	14,410	618	15,028	90	2	92	.62	.32	.61
Minnesota	1,269	76	1,845	6	0	6	.34	0.0	.33
Mississippi	3,068	118	3,186	41	2	43	1.34	1.69	1.35
Missouri			5,383	16	1	17			.32
Montana			699	0	0	0			0.0
Nebraska	1,176	131	1,307	6	0	6	.51	0.0	.46
Nevada	1,384	77	1,461	5	0	5	.36	0.0	.34
New Hampshire	322	2	324	3	0	3	.93	0.0	.93
New Jersey	6,087	217	6,304	11	2	13	.18	.92	.21
New Mexico	1,535	67	1,602	4	0	4	.26	0.0	.25
New York	19,727	560	20,287	318	3	321	1.61	.54	1.58
North Carolina	12,960	544	13,504	572	24	596	4.41	4.41	4.41
North Dakota	251	4	255	2	0	2	.79	0.0	.78
Ohio	13,008	587	13,595	190	6	196	1.46	1.02	1.44
Oklahoma	4,796	586	5,382	18	0	18	.38	0.0	.33
Oregon	2,874	128	3,002	13	0	13	.45	0.0	.43
Pennsylvania	7,867	264	8,131	29	1	30	.37	.38	.37
Rhode Island	537	14	551	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	7,073	314	7,387	50	1	51	.71	.32	.69
South Dakota	545	22	567	4	1	5	.73	4.54	.88
Tennessee	5,610	260	5,870	8	0	8	.14	0.0	.4
Texas	23,570	1,005	24,575	137	7	144	.58	.69	.59
Utah	885	26	911	2	0	2	.23	0.0	.22
Vermont	360	11	371	19	0	19	5.27	0.0	5.12
Virginia	7,726	325	8,051	56	2	58	.72	.62	.72
Washington	4,288	236	4,524	33	1	34	.77	.42	.75
West Virginia	1,231	43	1,274	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	3,212	126	3,338	15	1	16	.47	.79	.48
Wyoming	427	21	448	2	0	2	.47	0.0	.45
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	23,290	1,386	24,676	4	0	4	.02	0.0	.02

D. Offenders Under 18 in State Prisons by Age and Sex

	14 and under		15		16		17		Unreported		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S. Total	5	0	54	1	438	13	2120	62	4	0	2617	76
Northeast	2	0	2	0	102	3	549	11	0	0	655	14
Connecticut	0	0	1	0	66	3	196	5	0	0	263	8
Maine	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Massachusetts	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	2	0	0	11	2
New York	0	0	0	0	22	0	296	3	0	0	318	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	0	4	0	23	1	0	0	29	1
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	19	0
North Central	0	0	9	0	69	2	374	11	0	0	452	13
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	1	0	0	51	1
Indiana	0	0	1	0	10	0	33	0	0	0	44	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	19	1
Michigan	0	0	2	0	3	0	85	2	0	0	90	2
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Missouri	0	0	1	0	5	0	10	1	0	0	16	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Ohio	0	0	5	0	41	2	144	4	0	0	190	6
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	1	0	0	15	1
South	3	0	43	1	255	8	1116	39	4	0	1421	48
Alabama	0	0	4	0	16	0	37	1	0	0	57	1
Arkansas	0	0	0	1	14	0	41	3	0	0	55	4
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Florida	2	0	6	0	54	1	130	5	0	0	192	6
Georgia	0	0	0	0	7	0	108	0	0	0	115	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0
Maryland	0	0	1	0	14	0	73	1	0	0	88	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	12	0	29	1	0	0	41	2
North Carolina	1	0	27	0	116	6	428	18	0	0	572	24
Oklahoma	0	0	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	18	0
South Carolina	0	0	2	0	0	0	48	1	0	0	50	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Texas	0	0	1	0	5	0	131	7	0	0	137	7
Virginia	0	0	1	0	11	0	44	2	0	0	56	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	0	0	0	0	10	0	79	1	0	0	89	1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	7	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	13	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	4	0	29	1	0	0	33	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0

E. Age of Male Offenders Under 18 in Adult Prisons by Region and Offense

	murder 1	murder 2	manslaughter/murder 2	attempted murder	rape	robbery	aggravated assault	kidnapping	sex offenses	other offenses against persons	arson	auto theft	burglary	larceny/theft/stolen goods	other theft/embezzlement/fraud	other offenses involving property	narcotics/drug & possession	prostitution	other offenses against public or	
U.S. Total	96	67	62	9	112	489	95	24	23	40	12	96	477	470	15	15	11	3	0	72	439	2621
Northeast:	11	9	17	1	18	142	9	1	6	21	5	9	157	28		10	4	1		43	163	655
14			1							1												2
15					1								1									2
16	5	4	2		2	15	2			5		2	25	8		2	1			13	13	102
17	6	5	14	1	15	124	7	1	6	15	5	7	131	20		8	3	1		30	150	549
North Central	50	22	22	0	34	106	25	9	3	8		8	71	18	5	2	1	1		16	51	452
14																						0
15	3	1	1		1	1								1				1				9
16	12	2	3		5	18	8	3	1	2		2	7	5			1					69
17	35	19	18		28	87	17	6	2	6		6	64	12	5	2				16	51	348
West	11	8	3	3	3	18	5	1	1	5		5	18	6	1					1		89
14																						0
15																						0
16	2	3			1	1	1					1		1								10
17	9	5	3	3	2	17	4	1	1	5		4	18	5	1					1		79
South	24	26	20	5	57	223	56	13	13	6	7	74	231	418	9	3	6	1		10	219	1421
14							1						2									3
15		1	2		1	4	4	2			2	1	5	11							9	42
16	5	3	2	1	12	35	13	1	3	1	1	8	40	80			2			2	46	255
17	19	22	16	4	44	184	38	10	10	5	4	65	184	327	9	3	4	1		8	160	1121
U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS		2																		2		4
14																						0
15																						0
16		1																		1		2
17		1																		1		2

F. Number of Female Offender Under 18 in Adult Prison by Offense and Region

	murder 1	murder 2	manslaughter/murder 3	attempted murder	rape	robbery	aggravated assault	kidnapping	sex offenses	other crimes against persons	arson	auto theft	burglary	larceny/theft/stolen goods	embezzlement/fraud	other crimes involving property	narcotics laws & violations	probation	other crimes against public or	
U.S. TOTAL	3	4	7			14	6		2	1	3	4	15	3	1	2		1	4	6	76
NORTHEAST	1		2			2	2					2	1		1			1	2		14
14																					0
15																					0
16													1		1			1			3
17	1		2			2	2					2							2		11
NORTH CENTRAL	1		3			3			1		1		1	1					1	1	13
14																					0
15																					0
16			1										1								2
17	1		2			3			1		1			1					1	1	11
WEST																			1		1
14																					0
15																					0
16																					0
17																			1		1
SOUTH	1	4	2			9	4		1	1	2	2	13	2		2				5	48
14																					0
15						1															1
16		1				1	1					1	1	2							7
17		1	3	2		7	3		1	1	1	1	11	2		2				5	40
U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS																					0

Appendix G. Projections of Number of Offenders Under 18 Sentenced to Jail

	Total State Population	Number of Counties	Counties Responding	Percent Population Represented	State Projection
United States	-	-	-	-	4,061
Alabama	3,615,907	67	11	35.53	23
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	2,106,793	14	2	5.21	38
Arkansas	2,225,077	75	11	6.41	265
California	21,202,559	57	23	38.36	3
Colorado	2,541,311	62	11	27.30	255
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	579,405	3	1	15.71	0
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	8,283,074	66	14	60.96	56
Georgia	4,931,083	158	21	27.82	36
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	813,765	44	9	34.47	21
Illinois	11,206,393	102	17	4.46	1052
Indiana	5,309,197	91	16	38.74	93
Iowa	2,860,686	99	21	23.41	6
Kansas	2,279,899	105	15	29.28	136
Kentucky	3,387,860	119	6	2.92	0
Louisiana	3,903,937	62	4	2.79	179
Maine	1,057,955	16	2	13.70	0
Maryland	4,121,603	23	8	45.10	16
Massachusetts	5,812,489	12	1	7.98	38
Michigan	9,116,699	83	22	46.86	107
Minnesota	3,916,105	87	17	38.34	26
Mississippi	2,342,592	82	10	17.67	0
Missouri	4,769,816	114	21	34.53	15
Montana	746,244	54	11	16.18	130
Nebraska	1,543,678	93	15	22.32	121
Nevada	590,268	16	4	57.64	15
New Hampshire	811,804	10	2	9.98	40
New Jersey	7,332,965	21	6	35.31	28
New Mexico	1,143,827	32	4	15.47	19
New York	18,075,487	57	17	44.06	143
North Carolina	5,441,366	100	18	24.92	325
North Dakota	649,888	53	8	10.48	29
Ohio	10,735,280	88	15	18.33	147
Oklahoma	2,711,263	77	9	5.84	205
Oregon	2,284,335	36	7	19.56	5
Pennsylvania	11,863,710	66	17	23.53	9
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	2,815,762	46	8	29.89	0
South Dakota	682,744	64	10	26.50	45
Tennessee	4,174,100	94	20	20.83	82
Texas	12,244,678	254	36	26.85	104
Utah	1,202,672	29	5	44.53	0
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	4,980,570	95	22	34.30	93
Washington	3,553,231	39	6	13.42	75
West Virginia	1,799,349	55	11	29.25	24
Wisconsin	4,377,343	72	14	39.28	23
Wyoming	376,309	23	4	25.66	35

Appendix H. Number, Sex, and Percentage of Offenders Under 18 in U.S. Jails

	Number of Offenders			State Projection			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	U.S. Total
United States Total	659	82	741	3,632	429	4,061	100.00
Northeast	81	1	82	255	2	257	6.33
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Massachusetts	3	0	3	38	0	38	.94
New Hampshire	4	0	4	40	0	40	.98
New Jersey	10	0	10	28	0	28	.69
New York	62	1	63	141	2	143	3.52
Pennsylvania	2	0	2	8	0	8	.20
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	236	32	268	1,563	237	1,800	44.32
Illinois	41	6	47	918	134	1052	25.90
Indiana	29	7	36	75	18	93	2.29
Iowa	2	0	2	6	0	6	.15
Kansas	39	1	40	133	3	136	3.35
Michigan	48	2	50	102	5	107	2.63
Minnesota	10	0	10	26	0	26	.64
Missouri	4	1	5	12	3	15	.37
Nebraska	19	8	27	85	36	121	2.98
North Dakota	3	0	3	29	0	29	.71
Ohio	20	7	27	109	38	147	3.62
South Dakota	12	0	12	45	0	45	1.12
Wisconsin	9	0	9	23	0	23	.57
South	244	14	258	1,349	59	1,408	34.67
Alabama	8	0	8	23	0	23	.57
Arkansas	17	0	17	265	0	265	6.53
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	34	0	34	56	0	56	1.38
Georgia	10	0	10	36	0	36	.89
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Louisiana	5	0	5	179	0	179	4.41
Maryland	7	0	7	16	0	16	.39
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
North Carolina	75	6	81	301	24	325	8.00
Oklahoma	12	0	12	205	0	205	5.05
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Tennessee	11	6	17	53	29	82	2.02
Texas	28	0	28	104	0	104	2.56
Virginia	31	1	32	90	3	93	2.29
West Virginia	6	1	7	21	3	24	.59
West	98	35	133	465	131	596	14.68
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	2	0	2	38	0	38	
California	1	0	1	3	0	3	
Colorado	45	25	70	164	91	255	
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	5	2	7	15	6	21	.52
Montana	17	4	21	105	25	130	3.20
Nevada	6	3	9	10	5	15	.37
New Mexico	3	0	3	19	0	19	.47
Oregon	1	0	1	5	0	5	.12
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Washington	10	0	10	75	0	75	1.85
Wyoming	8	1	9	31	4	35	.86
U.S. Bureau of Prisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SENTENCED PRISONERS 17 YEARS OLD AND UNDER IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979

INFORMATION REQUESTED BY:

THE NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS
U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTICE: THIS INFORMATION IS BEING COLLECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMENDMENTS TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

PLEASE RETURN TO: N.C.I.A.
P.O. BOX 710
LYNN, MASS. 01903

FROM THE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

The National Institute of Corrections has requested the **National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA)** to conduct a survey of the **number of inmates 17 years old and under** who are incarcerated in adult correctional institutions.

Data for this study is requested pertaining to the date of **January 1, 1979,** or as close to that date as is possible. This date was selected in order to facilitate data collection, and to provide a uniform national picture of the youthful inmate population.

In order to facilitate data compilation, we request that you utilize the definitions available on page 2 of this form. When this is not possible please inform us of specific differences in your reporting so that we may inform those using the data.

If you have any questions regarding the completion of this report, please contact Dr. Harvey Lowell of NCIA at (617) 581-1978. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Allen F. Breed

ALLEN F. BREED
Director
National Institute of Corrections

DEFINITIONS

SENTENCED PRISONERS / INCLUDE all sentenced prisoners 17 years old and under who were incarcerated in adult correctional facilities as of 1/1/79. **DO NOT INCLUDE** prisoners or parole violators who were being detained, or who were incarcerated in state correctional facilities on holding status. **DO NOT INCLUDE** sentenced prisoners over the age of seventeen (17).

AGE / This study requests information pertaining to the age of sentenced prisoners as of January 1, 1979. If this information is not available, please inform us as to the basis for age distinctions (i.e., age at intake, sentencing date, offense) on item 7 on Page 4, so that we may inform those using the data.

JANUARY 1, 1979 / This date was selected in order to provide a uniform picture of the national population of younger offenders in adult facilities. If information for this exact date is not readily available, data may be used for other dates (i.e., December 31, 1978, January 15, 1979), providing such information pertains to a date between December 1, 1978 and January 31, 1979.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES / INCLUDE all facilities for the incarceration of sentenced offenders which are under the jurisdiction of the state's adult correctional system. **INCLUDE** all prisons, halfway houses, community residential centers, work-release or pre-release programs, etc...for offenders who have a maximum sentence length of more than one (1) year. **DO NOT INCLUDE** facilities for juvenile delinquents, facilities operated by the juvenile corrections department, or the department of mental health. **DO NOT INCLUDE** detention facilities or county jails. **DO NOT INCLUDE** facilities for civil commitments.

OFFENSES / The study requests information regarding offenses leading to incarceration. In cases where more than one offense was committed, please provide only the more serious charge. If this is not possible due to the nature of data retrieval and storage techniques, please inform us.

Except where indicated, the offense distinctions correspond to common practice in reporting jurisdictions. All attempts and conspiracies to commit offenses fall under the category of "other crimes.." except in the case of murder/attempted murder.

Crimes Against People

murder 1
murder 2
manslaughter / murder 3
attempted murder
rape (includes sodomy)
robbery (includes armed robbery, strongarm robbery, robbery involving use of force, etc. Does not include purse-snatching)
aggravated assault (includes assault with intent to do serious bodily harm)
kidnapping
sex offenses
other crimes against people (including reckless endangerment, terrostic threats, purse-snatching, assault, assault and battery).

Crimes Involving Property

arson
auto theft (includes grand theft auto, use without authority, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle)
burglary (includes breaking and entering)
larceny/theft/stolen goods (includes all forms of larceny and theft other than auto theft, petty larceny, grand larceny, theft by deception, and receiving stolen property, possession of stolen goods, shoplifting, hijacking)
extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery
other crimes involving property (includes counterfeiting, possession of counterfeit money, malicious mischief, destruction of property, vandalism, trespassing)

Crimes Against The Public Order

narcotics/use and possession
narcotics/sale (includes possession with intent to sell, and manufacture)
prostitution
other crimes against the public order (includes drunk and disorderly conduct, public nuisance, prison breach, vagrancy, alcohol, tobacco and firearms violations, perjury, gambling, criminal negligence, possession of a dangerous weapon)

Please note any reporting differences on Item 7 on Page 4 of the questionnaire or on additional attached sheets. Please call 617-581-1978 if clarification is needed.

NOTE: Please do not leave any blank spaces. If information is unavailable, please indicate "un"; if zero, please indicate "0".

SENTENCED PRISONERS 17 YEARS OLD AND UNDER IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979

1. Number of sentenced prisoners (all ages) in adult correctional facilities as of January 1, 1979					1.
	Male		Female		
2a. Number of sentenced prisoners 17 and under in adult correctional facilities as of January 1, 1979.					2a.
	Male		Female		
2b. Number of sentenced prisoners 17 and under who were transferred from juvenile to adult court jurisdiction.					2b.
	Male		Female		

3. Number of MALE sentenced prisoners 17 and under in adult correctional facilities as of January 1, 1979.

SENTENCING OFFENSE		AGE as of JANUARY 1, 1979				Total
		14 and Under	15	16	17	
Crimes against people	a. murder 1					
	b. murder 2					
	c. manslaughter/murder 3					
	d. attempted murder					
	e. rape					
	f. robbery					
	g. aggravated assault					
	h. kidnapping					
	i. sex offenses					
	j. other crimes against people					
Crimes involving property	k. arson					
	l. auto theft					
	m. burglary					
	n. larceny/theft/stolen goods					
	o. extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery					
	p. other crimes involving property					
Crimes against public order	q. narcotics/use & possession					
	r. narcotics/sale					
	s. prostitution					
	t. other crimes against public order					
4. Total number of offenses (sum of lines a-t)						

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL ITEMS ON PAGE 4

5. Number of FEMALE sentenced prisoners 17 and under in adult correctional facilities as of January 1, 1979.

SENTENCING OFFENSE		AGE as of JANUARY 1, 1979				
		14 and Under	15	16	17	Total
Crimes against people	a. murder 1					
	b. murder 2					
	c. manslaughter/murder 3					
	d. attempted murder					
	e. rape					
	f. robbery					
	g. aggravated assault					
	h. kidnapping					
	i. sex offenses					
	j. other crimes against people					
Crimes involving property	k. arson					
	l. auto theft					
	m. burglary					
	n. larceny/theft/stolen goods					
	o. extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery					
	p. other crimes involving property					
Crimes against public order	q. narcotics/use & possession					
	r. narcotics/sale					
	s. prostitution					
	t. other crimes against public order					
6. Total number of offenses (sum of lines a-t)						

7. Additional Remarks (e.g. differences in definitions and/or reporting practices; use additional sheets if necessary).

8. Please attach a sheet listing all facilities included in the compiled data.

9. Data reflects sentenced prisoner population as of / / .

10. Completed by _____ Date Completed _____

SENTENCED PRISONERS 17 YEARS OLD AND UNDER IN ADULT JAILS AND DETENTION FACILITIES AS OF AUGUST 1, 1979

INFORMATION REQUESTED BY:

THE NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS
U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTICE: THIS INFORMATION IS BEING COLLECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMENDMENTS TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

PLEASE RETURN TO: N.C.I.A.
P.O. BOX 710
LYNN, MASS. 01903

FROM THE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

The National Institute of Corrections has requested the **National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA)** to conduct a survey of the **number of inmates 17 years old and under** who are incarcerated in adult jails and detention facilities.

Data for this study is requested pertaining to the date of **August 1, 1979,** or as close to that date as is possible. This date was selected in order to facilitate data collection, and to provide a uniform national picture of the youthful inmate population. A current date may be substituted if necessary.

In order to facilitate data compilation, we request that you utilize the definitions on page 2 of this form. When this is not possible please inform us of specific differences in your reporting so that we may inform those using the data.

If you have any questions regarding the completion of this report, please contact Dr. Harvey Lowell of NCIA at (617) 581-1978. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Allen F. Breed

ALLEN F. BREED
Director
National Institute of Corrections

DEFINITIONS

SENTENCED PRISONERS / INCLUDE all sentenced prisoners 17 years old and under who were incarcerated in adult jails and detention facilities as of 8/1/79. **DO NOT INCLUDE** prisoners or parole violators who were being detained, or who were incarcerated in state correctional facilities on holding status. **DO NOT INCLUDE** sentenced prisoners over the age of seventeen (17).

AGE / This study requests information pertaining to the age of sentenced prisoners as of August 1, 1979. If this information is not available, please inform us as to the basis for age distinctions (i.e., age at intake, sentencing date, offense) on Item 7 on Page 4, so that we may inform those using the data.

AUGUST 1, 1979 / This date was selected in order to provide a uniform picture of the national population of younger offenders in adult facilities. If information for this exact date is not readily available, a current date may be substituted.

OFFENSES / The study requests information regarding offenses leading to incarceration. In cases where more than one offense was committed, please provide only the more serious charge. If this is not possible due to the nature of data retrieval and storage techniques, please inform us.

Except where indicated, the offense distinctions correspond to common practice in reporting jurisdictions. All attempts and conspiracies to commit offenses fall under the category of "other crimes," except in the case of murder/attempted murder.

NOTE: Please do not leave any blank spaces. If information is unavailable, please indicate "un"; if zero, please indicate "0".

Crimes Against People

murder 1
murder 2
manslaughter / murder 3
attempted murder
rape (includes sodomy)
robbery (includes armed robbery, strongarm robbery, robbery involving use of force, etc. Does not include purse-snatching)
aggravated assault (includes assault with intent to do serious bodily harm)
kidnapping
sex offenses
other crimes against people (including reckless endangerment, terroristic threats, purse-snatching, assault, assault and battery).

Crimes Involving Property

arson
auto theft (includes grand theft auto, use without authority, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle)
burglary (includes breaking and entering)
larceny/theft/stolen goods (includes all forms of larceny and theft other than auto theft, petty larceny, grand larceny, theft by deception, and receiving stolen property, possession of stolen goods, shoplifting, hijacking)
extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery
other crimes involving property (includes counterfeiting, possession of counterfeit money, malicious mischief, destruction of property, vandalism, trespassing)

Crimes Against The Public Order

narcotics/use and possession
narcotics/sale (includes possession with intent to sell, and manufacture)
prostitution
other crimes against the public order (includes drunk and disorderly conduct, public nuisance, prison breach, vagrancy, alcohol, tobacco and firearms violations, perjury, gambling, criminal negligence, possession of a dangerous weapon)

Please note any reporting differences on Item 7 on Page 4 of the questionnaire or on additional attached sheets. Please call 617-581-1978 if clarification is needed.

SENTENCED PRISONERS 17 YEARS OLD AND UNDER IN ADULT JAILS AND DETENTION FACILITIES AS OF AUGUST 1, 1979

1. Number of sentenced prisoners (all ages) as of August 1, 1979.					1.
	Male		Female		
2a. Number of sentenced prisoners 17 and under as of August 1, 1979.					2a.
	Male		Female		
2b. Number of sentenced prisoners 17 and under who were transferred from juvenile to adult court jurisdiction					2b.
	Male		Female		

3. Number of MALE sentenced prisoners 17 and under as of August 1, 1979.

SENTENCING OFFENSE		AGE as of AUGUST 1, 1979				Total
		14 and Under	15	16	17	
Crimes against people	a. murder 1					
	b. murder 2					
	c. manslaughter/murder 3					
	d. attempted murder					
	e. rape					
	f. robbery					
	g. aggravated assault					
	h. kidnapping					
	i. sex offenses					
	j. other crimes against people					
Crimes involving property	k. arson					
	l. auto theft					
	m. burglary					
	n. larceny/theft/stolen goods					
	o. extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery					
	p. other crimes involving property					
Crimes against public order	q. narcotics/use & possession					
	r. narcotics/sale					
	s. prostitution					
	t. other crimes against public order					
4. Total number of offenders (sum of lines a-t)						

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL ITEMS ON PAGE 4

5. Number of FEMALE sentenced prisoners 17 and under as of August 1, 1979.

SENTENCING OFFENSE		AGE as of AUGUST 1, 1979				Total
		14 and Under	15	16	17	
Crimes against people	a. murder 1					
	b. murder 2					
	c. manslaughter/murder 3					
	d. attempted murder					
	e. rape					
	f. robbery					
	g. aggravated assault					
	h. kidnapping					
	i. sex offenses					
	j. other crimes against people					
Crimes involving property	k. arson					
	l. auto theft					
	m. burglary					
	n. larceny/theft/stolen goods					
	o. extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery					
	p. other crimes involving property					
Crimes against public order	q. narcotics/use & possession					
	r. narcotics/sale					
	s. prostitution					
	t. other crimes against public order					
6. Total number of offenders (sum of lines a-t)						

7. Additional Remarks (e.g. differences in definitions and/or reporting practices; use additional sheets if necessary).

8. Name of Facility _____ County _____ State _____

9. Data reflects sentenced prisoner population as of / /

10. Completed by _____ Date Completed _____

J. COUNTIES RESPONDING TO THE SURVEY OF INCARCERATED YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Alabama
Bibb County
Cherokee County
Coosa County
Jefferson County
Lowndes County
Marengo County
Mobile County
Morgan County
Pike County
Shelby County
Talladega County

Arizona
Cochise County
Mohave County

Arkansas
Arkansas County
Bradley County
Cleburne County
Cross County
Grant County
Lawrence County
Little River County
Pike County
Prairie County
Santa Cruz County
Van Buren County

California

Alameda County
Butte County
Contra Costa County
Fresno County
Humboldt County
Kern County
Marin County
Merced County
Monterey County
Orange County
Sacto County
San Benito County
San Francisco
San Joaguin County
Santa Barbara County
Shasta County
Solano County
Tehama County
Tulare County
Ventura County
Yuba County

Colorado
Arapahoe County
Bent County
Cheyenne County
Delta County
El Paso County
Gunnison County
Larimer County
Morgan County
Prowers County
Rio Grande County
Summit County

Delaware
Kent County

Florida
Charlotte County
Collier County
Flagler County
Gil Christ County
Hernando County
Hillsborough County
Jackson County
Jacksonville
Lake County
Manatee County
Monroe County
Palm Beach County
Volusia County
Washington County

Georgia

Banks County
Chatham County
Chatooga County
Clay County
Cobb County
Fulton County
Glynn County
Greene County
Harris County
Henry County
Jackson County
Lanier County
McIntosh County
Miller County
Montgomery County
Polk County
Screven County

Georgia
Terrell County
Troup County
Walton County
Whitfield County

Idaho
Ada County
Bear Lake County
Bonneville County
Clark County
Jefferson County
Latah County
Nez Perce County
Teton County
Washington County

Illinois
Boone County
Bureau County
Cass County
Cole County
Cumberland County
Fayette County
Grudy County
Iroquois County
Jo Daviess County
Macon County
Marion County
Metropolis County
Monroe County
Perry County
Pope County
Schuyler County
Woodford County

Indiana
Cass County
Henry County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Knox County
Lake County
Marion County
Miami County
Parke County
Porter County
Spencer County
Tippecanoe County
Vanderburgh County
Wabash County
Washington County
White County

Iowa
Audubon County
Boone County
Buchanan County
Cerro Gordo County
Clarke County
Davis County
Des Moines County
Grundy County
Hancock County
Ida County
Jasper County
Jones County
Lucas County
Mahaska County
Mills County
Palo Alto County
Polk County
Shelby County
Washington County
Winnebago County
Worth County

Kansas
Atchison County
Bourbon County
Brown County
Crawford County
Doniphan County
Elk County
Ford County
Gray County
Harper County
Hodgeman County
Ness County
Sedgewick County
Sheridan County
Stevens County
Wyandotte County

Kentucky
Bullitt County
Clinton County
Estill County
Henry County
Mason County
Montgomery County

Louisiana
Beauregard County
Cameron County
La Fourche County
Toombs County

Maine
Kennebec County
Somerset County

Maryland
Baltimore City County
Calvert County
Cecil County
Frederick County
Howard County
Prince George's County
Talbot County
Worcester County

Massachusetts
Bristol County

Michigan
Alger County
Antrim County
Barry County
Bay County
Berrien County
Cass County
Eaton County
Gratiot County
Huron County
Iosco County
Kent County
Lapeer County
Livingston County
Manistee County
Monroe County
Muskegon County
Oceana County
Osceola County
Ottawa County
Shiawassee County
Tuscola County
Wayne County

Minnesota
Anoka County
Brown County
Clay County
Cottonwood County
Douglas County
Freeborn County
Hennepin County
Isanti County
Kandiyohi County
Lac Qui Parle County
McLeod County
Morrison County

Minnesota
Otter Trail County
Roseau County
Sibley County
Steele County
Waseca County

Mississippi
Adams County
Covington County
Hinds County
Jasper County
Lamar County
Lincoln County
Neshoba County
Tippah County
Union County
Wilkinson County

Missouri
Barton County
Bollinger County
Camden County
Carter County
Chariton County
Clay County
Cooper County
Franklin County
Jackson County
LaFayette County
Lincoln County
Macon County
Marion County
Newton County
Pike County
Pulasky County
Ripley County
Scotland County
Shelby County
St. Louis County
Warren County

Montana
Beaverhead County
Broadwater County
Fallon County
Gallatin County
Golden Valley County
Jefferson County
Lewis and Clark County
Pondera County
Prairie County
Sheridan County
Valley County

Nebraska
Brown County
Chase County
Cluster County
Dawson County
Dodge County
Hall County
Hayes County
Hooker County
Johnson County
Keya Paya County
Lancaster County
Merrick County
Nemaha County
Valley County
Webster County

Nevada
Esmeralda County
Lander County
Las Vegas County
Rye County

New Hampshire
Carroll County
Grafton County

New Jersey
Atlantic County
Camden County
Essex County
Keogh-Dyer County
Monmouth County
Passaic County

New Mexico
Colfax County
Dona Ana County
San Juan County
Taos County

New York
Bronx County
Chautauqua County
Essex County
Genessee County
Kings County
Lewis County
Livingston County
Manhattan County
Montgomery County
Niagara County
Oswego County
Schenectady

New York
Seneca County
Suffolk County
Tompkins County
Washington County
Wyoming County

North Carolina
Anson County
Buncombe County
Caldwell County
Cleveland County
Cumberland County
Franklin County
Guilford County
Harnett County
Lincoln County
Martin County
Mitchell County
Nash County
Onslow County
Person County
Randolph County
Sampson County
Washington County
Yancey County

North Dakota
Bottineau County
Divide County
Foster County
Logan County
Ramsey County
Sheridan County
Traill County
Williams County

Ohio
Ashland County
Clark County
Columbiana County
Delaware County
Fayette County
Gallia County
Lucas County
Marion County
Montgomery County
Muskingum County
Pike County
Sandusky County
Scioto County
Tuscarawas County
Wayne County

Oklahoma
Coal County
Custer County
Greer County
Kay County
Latimer County
Major County
Okfuskee County
Pittsburg County
Woods County

Oregon
Curry County
Columbia County
Jackson County
Klamath County
Marion County
Umatilla County
Wasco County

Pennsylvania
Blair County
Bucks County
Clearfield County
Cumberland County
Erie County
Fulton County
Greene County
Indiana County
Lackawanna County
Lebanon County
McKean County
Montgomery County
Perry County
Schuylkill County
Sullivan County
Union County
York County

South Carolina
Anderson County
Charleston County
Chesterfield County
Georgetown County
Hampton County
Kershaw County
Richland County
York County

South Dakota
Codington County
Day County
Gregory County
Hand County
Hutchinson County

South Dakota
Jerauld County
Minnehaha County
Spink County
Tripp County
Walworth County

Tennessee
Anderson County
Bledwoe County
Davidson County
Dickson County
Giles County
Hancock County
Hawkins County
Henry County
Humphreys County
Johnson County
Lake County
Lewis County
Macon County
Marshall County
McNairy County
Rhea County
Rutherford County
Stewart County
Tipton County
White County

Texas
Anderson County
Aransas County
Bandera County
Bee County
Clarksville County
Cochran County
Colorado County
Cooke County
Dallas County
Denton County
Donley County
Floyd County
Gaines County
Gillespie County
Grayson County
Guadalupe County
Hidalgo County
Hood County
Howard County
Hutchinson County
Jefferson County
LaSalle County
Lubbock County
Matagorda County
McLennan County

Texas
Menard County
Midland County
Morris County
Navarro County
Orange County
Red River County
Somervell County
Sterling County
Travis County
Washington County
Wheeler County
Winkler County

Utah
Beaver County
Garfield County
Juab County
Salt Lake County
Sevier County

Virginia
Alexandria County
Appomattax County
Brunswick County
Campbell County
Charlotte County
Dinwiddie County
Fairf County
Franklin County
Frederick County
Greensville County
Hanover County
Isle of Wight County
Lynchburg County
Mecklenburg County
Norfolk County
Petersburg County
Portsmouth County
Radford County
Richmond County
Rockbridge County
Shenandoah County
Stafford County

Washington
Benton County
Grant County
Jefferson County
San Juan County
Spokane County
Whitman County

West Virginia
Berkeley County
Clay County

West Virginia
Hampshire County
Harrison County
Logan County
Kanawka County
Monroe County
Pocahontas County
Raleigh County
Roane County
Wirt County

Wisconsin
Brown County
Calumet County
Columbia County
Dodge County
Fond du Lac County
Green County
Juneau County
LaGrosse County
Marinette County
Milwaukee County
Pepin County
Sauk County
Sheboygan County
Walworth County

Wyoming
Fremont County
Johnson County
Natrona County
Washakie County

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